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HORIZONS

December 1984

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MICRO MUSIC

We review a clip-on keyboard for the 64

C16 GRAPHS

David Lawrence reveals how to draw graphs

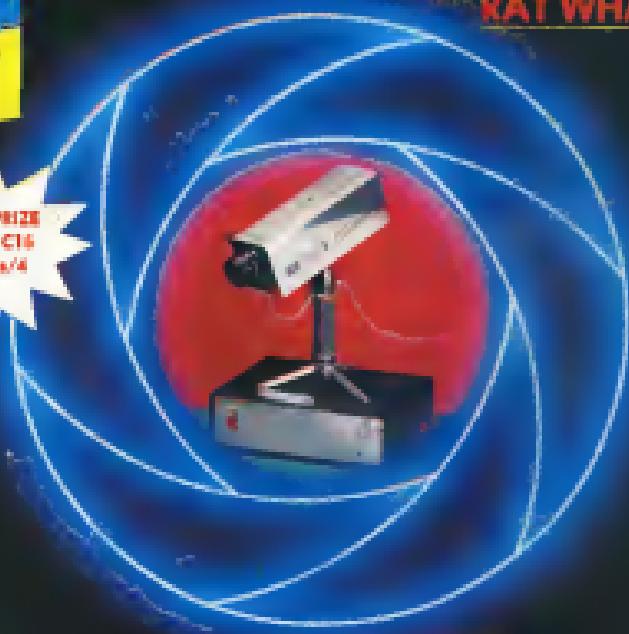
VIC20 JOYSTICKS

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Steve Lee
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BY DAVID CRANE



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Submitting articles

Commodore Magazine welcomes reader contributions — either articles or program listings. Articles should be typed double spaced with a wide margin. Programs should, whenever possible, be printed out on plain white paper, accompanied by a cassette. We cannot guarantee to return every article or program submitted, so please keep a copy. If you want to have your program returned you must include a self-addressed envelope with a stamp.



SUNSHINE

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News

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Up This Month

Reviewing last month's 64 programs made Colin Wells explain their use in the 64.

Soft Hits

The longest and best Commodore 64 software roundup.

Video Big Hitting



Jeff Meylor takes a professional look at Digitalis' Microsoft system for the 64.

Profile

Chris Jenkins talks to Steve Lee, author of *Falcon French* for Virgin Software.

Start Here

Sarah Carter explains the basics of Basic.

SD Graphics

Adrian Wernham presents a program for the 64 with Simon's Basic.

Read-Off-the-top

David Fox plays on the 64.

Rock Ruler

David sounds off again, this time with Commodore's digital keyboard.

Disaster Disk

Another chance for Supersoft to prove.

Night Blaster 2

Paul Gorard takes to the air with the improved Sabotage program.

Star Gaze — Set Watch

Steve Lake's Hobson Bill decides on the horizon-stargazing game for the 64.

Plus/4 — C16 Contest



A Christmas bonus — win a Plus/4 or C16.

The Working C16

Advertiser Alan David Lawrence's look at Commodore's new stereo.

Software File

Readers' programs including plus intros on the Vic and Laser Zap on the 64.

Inprint

Book reviews including easy Basic on the Vic and difficult programming for the 64.

Answer-back

Jack Colby's latest look at readers' software and hardware problems.

Market Crash course

Douglas, producer of the £25,000 Douglas project, offers his Crash Course 64 voice-overments.

EDITORIAL

PERHAPS INFLUENCED BY THE may yet be in the price of the 16-bit computer. The home micro boom, which has been almost exclusively 8-bit based, is due to evolve into a more advanced, and possibly more stable market. The likes of microprocessors such as the Z80, 6502 and 6509 are, at last, mainly standardised, at least on the ware.

This is not to say that 16-bit computers are either unnecessary or anything new, just that up to now they have been mainly confined to business and specialist personal machines such as the Apple Macintosh. Similar was apparently the first response to look like would with the Z8000 QL, itself around the same time. But, many people would dispute this machine's claim to be a true 16-bit machine, limited as it is by 8-bit buffer memory.

However, Commodore has announced its intention of going the field with the purchase of Amiga, a small hardware company based in Santa Clara, California. This company has built a 16-bit home computer which is reported to cost less than \$1,000 (£700). It should appear in Commodore colours some time next year and might even be on display at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas in January.

Just to complete matters will further Amiga in action. Amiga had a development contract with Acorn while the latter was still owned by Winter Computerworks, though the contract was subsequently cancelled by Amiga.

Given that the Japanese have based their MSX product on the 8-bit Z80 chip, it makes sense for competing manufacturers to upgrade the specification of their machines. Perhaps Sinclair, which has just launched its 16-bit Spectrum +, will cover the fray with a cheap 16-bit games machine in time for Christmas 1985. Certainly Acorn seems to be looking in this direction.

The wager for medium home computers is the amount of RAM they contain may be growing. The new machines could be whether it is 16 or 32 bits — or maybe even 128 bits.

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SOFTWARE MANAGER
C.A. SAPHIER

LETTERS

PAGE

D-I-Y reset

I HAVE managed to construct a very simple reset button for the 64 by connecting a push in complete with diodes from one end and three at the other part. Pressing the button has the same effect as **SYNTHETIC**, but of course a combination of the keyboard, so any **BLING-BLING-BLASTERS** blinding pulses are avoided unless

Construction is as complicated as you like, my article was 50p and took only three quarters of an hour to assemble. This however is the lower model, and the "upper" can be made by cutting off all along a thin piece of wire on a paper clip. The pins used are 1 mm wide and 3 long (100% Y, not just A and C) underneath the board.

Crossed chips with the lower pins taped over, or pieces of edge connector can be used to wind up the pins, and the effect is to extend the 44 to 800. This could then, for instance, PEEK addresses 2040 to 2079 to look at the screen — the rest is up to you!

Paul Daykin
Paul
A. Tuckshop

Kiwis compute

THANK YOU for your interesting and helpful response, which is available every month in New Zealand, after some such as Computer which we have had since April.

A plea for overseas readers — we don't have enough time to enter your competition by the end of the year again.

We run a very successful User Group and have a library of cassette and books, and a 1520 printer/printer tape can be borrowed freely, and in a club we can afford to buy more programs than people would read naturally — although they cost a small fortune here, otherwise games averaging £7.99, though priced cassette games have come down recently to £2.99.

Please, more educational programs and programs for the 128K.

John McLach

Day of Islands Computer Club

P.O. Box 119

S. O. F.

New Zealand

comes back appears. Shoot it and keep shooting at the 2000 point score flash — it will add 1000 points each time you fire. But don't shoot at too fast or you'll crash.

My high score is 160,000
Steve Wheler

Steve

WE'RE STILL pondering a better to include a higher score in **Horizon**. Any comments?

Back-

answer

I REFER TO THE "fixing" technique for Basic programs, described in Answer back in August.

I tried a 1-page program via VDU, and found that the new program would retain all momentary variables correctly from the old, but that with string variables the writing using normal language for retrieval. It would be most grateful if you could let me know how to overcome this problem from the "fix".

John M. Gower
Chayton

John

This answer relates to all Commodore machines. If a string is declared on the left, then that string is taken from the last saved program location. However, when you load another program that uses the variables, and then return them onto a different starting address.

When a string is created by the programs, then the strings

are stored in high memory, growing downwards from the top of basic.

These are only freed from being overwritten by **LOAD** from within a program.

The answer to your problem, then, is to re-read the string without changing it, and do additional saving with **SAVE** in high memory. For instance, if your program has results 100 all = "NAME", then after line 100 to read 100 all = "NAME", and = 100.

The "fix" will in part, and has an effect on the length of the string.

Time, gentlemen...

I'M WRITING in reply to John Worrell's problems with **Palimpsest**. When you get to the danger zone, throw your parking chip and continue north. After doing this you can return to the camp, say something, and speech has that.

Dear John

Fred

If THINGS go as the title, we'll have to count up an adventure rotation. What do you think? ^

This is the chance to air your views — send your tips, contributions and compliment to Letters Page, Computer Horizons, 12-13 Little Newport Street, London WC2R 0LS



Tymac all talk?

TYMAC TALKERS look like making a big impact on the Commodore software market, when the games, which incorporate speech effects generated with no extra hardware, are released in the UK.

Tymac's origins lie in a manufacturer of precision engineering tools in the USA. From there, the company moved to England, later to become computer peripherals, and now a range of Tymac software is to be marketed by a UK ring.

Spokesman John Tapp explained that the speech synthesis, developed specially by Tymac, adds an extra dimension to the games without adding the cost of speech synthesis hardware elsewhere. Tymac's graphics routines are very impressive, especially on Vic 20 games like Samurai, an exciting martial arts beat-up game, and Castle Siege. Both, as underground releases, feature colourful perspective graphics.



Tymac's first release will be Pipe Fox, which was the subject of negotiations with the US Gold label at one time. Pipe Fox is a combat flight simulator in which you control a fighter assigned to defend an alien planet from an attack.

Other forthcoming titles include Gaucho!, a regional-style adventure; Regress, based loosely on the scenario of the film Clash of the Titans; West Series, a nuclear war simulation; and Type-Jagger, a typing tutorial program which is actually fun.

Typewriter games will be £4.95 on disk and £9.95 on tape. Contact John Tapp, Tymac Systems, Mount Calm Drive, Bishopstone, Buntingford, Herts, LU5 9TH for further details.

CBM's spirit of adventure

COMMODORE'S new book and software works adventure Spirit of the Stones offers all sorts of parallel "adventures", as well as the chance to win a share of the Rover Fund based on the number of users sold.

The book on which the program is based is by John Worley, and is set on the Isle of Wight. The unstructured adventure, involving smuggling, mysterious rooms and hidden chambers, offers clues to the location of the jewels on the Isle itself — but you don't need to travel to solve the riddles and find the stones.

The book was released in the South of England six months ago, and already four of the printed press have been listed. When the Commodore

book and software package is released this October or November, it will include more



clues in the article press, which features a尋nding map of the island and 11 awards

Dynamite database

IF YOU HAVE a use for a database program, but don't want to pay 20 or 40 pounds, Dynamite Software might have the answer with Database 94.

The tape-based program costs £7.95, and allows up to 10,000 records with 15 fields per record, 25 bytes per field and 255 bytes per record. The Database is menu-driven and uses built-in on-screen help messages. Both BASIC, assembly, add, move, delete and amend are fully implemented.

Dynamite also offers a 16 floppy volume/16 megabyte package, which allows variables, labels, pseudo ops and several commands. The assembler will deal with any part of the 64K memory, including the operating system, including the operating system and BASIC interpreters.

The Assembly/Assembler costs £19.95 on tape, and comes with a manual.

For more details of these and other Dynamite packages, contact: Dynamite Software, 100A Hill, London WC1N 3DX.

Vic on video

IF YOU ARE fond of programming, instant books leave you in the dark, perhaps Master Class Video can supply some illumination.

There are four videos in the Commodore programming series, the 20 Level One and Two and Commodore 64 One and Two. Each of the four-hour courses is presented by David Friend, who demonstrates various assembly language techniques, data entry, and

more advanced programming techniques. As it leaves the manufacturer of the cassette master basic programs which can be loaded onto the computer. The video cassettes are available in Betamax and VHS formats, at a cost of £19.95.

For details of these and a range of other packages, contact Dynamic Software, 100A Hill, London WC1N 3DX.



LVL in tune with Echo system

FOLLOWING last month's release of Commodore's Music Maker system keyboard for the 64, hardware supplier LVL, takes another approach with the introduction of the Echo 1 full-size mechanical keyboard.

The Echo-1 is a three octave unit with a wood and metal case, costing £99.95.

Also available is an acoustic output box, Echobox, which enables you to connect your 64 to the 120W hi-fidelity audio speaker unit. The

powerful rock dual cone drivers has volume and tone controls and a wooden cabinet.

The Echo-1 keyboard comes complete with a software package, Ocean Master which allows programmed and real time control of the 64's chip. Additional Echobox packages are in preparation.

We hope to carry a full review of the Echo system in a forthcoming issue.

Contact: LVL, 25 Newgate Street, Nottingham, NG1 1PF, England.



LVL's Echo system includes a keyboard and Echobox.

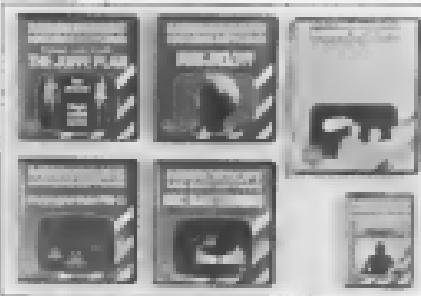
Mirrorsoft seeks the practical touch

MIRRORSOFT, known so far largely as a producer of games aimed at the young and at the market, has branched out into "practical software". The Home Discovery series is a range of five programs for the 64 and other machines and comprises a weight control program, "The Jibbitz Plan"; a "Save your Own Personality" package based on a book by Hans Eysenck and Glenn Wilson; "Know Your Family", a physics self-teaching program by Cliff Stimpson, Head of Experimental Psychology at Cambridge; "Your Doctor", an astronomy program developed in conjunction with the London Planetarium; and "Mastermind", the program of the

programme courtesy BBC-TV.

Most of the Home Discovery series has been written by Paul Ferris, Software Consultant

versus will cost £9.95 and disks £12.95, and the packages will be available mail order from Mirrorsoft.



Home Discovery - the know about

Oswald, Erik and Jim's adventures



Oskar and some geogolf with others

MORPHIC PUBLISHING has announced three more "bookware" packages based on best selling paperbacks.

The saga of Erik the Viking by Morris Fletcher and aid author/artist Terry Pratchett, contains a 64 program and a 28-page booklet. It's a new adventure programme by Level 9, costing £9.95.

Harryhausen's The Skeleton Steel Rat Saves the World is an illustrated new adventure complete with a

copy of the famous sci-fi rip-off paperback, starring slippery Jim O'Brien, the gallery's resident computer minded social agent. Cost is again £9.95, as is that of The Seaweed of Time, an illustrated new adventure based on Michael Moorcock's Oswald Rannell series. Programme by Shards, The Phoenix ... comes with a 34-page booklet.

Contact: Mirrored, 182 Upper Street, Islington, London, N1 2DE, England.

Supabasic offers 72 extras

INTERCHIP, best known for music games for the 64 and Vic 20, has made an entry into the children's market.

Introducing Supabasic is a BASIC extension package adding 72 programming commands for the 64. Areas covered include colour graphics, sound, timer control and programming aids. The package comes with a 34-page manual.

Supabasic will be made available at the same price for disk or cassette version - £9.95.

We'll be reviewing Supabasic in a future issue. Meanwhile contact Interchip at 100 London Road, The Green, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 8EJ.

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First we jolly well put everything you need to start home computing into one box.

Then we placed an obligingly low price on it all under £140 for a computer, cassette unit, a super programming course and 4 great games programs.

Boys and girls [of all ages] will just love the Commodore 16 Starter Pack!

The computer has a 16K memory, real-type

water keyboard, 128 columns and also speech sound and graphics

It uses BASIC [this is the language in which you and the computer "talk" to each other, right?].

The BASIC used by the Commodore 16 is very advanced, yet really simple to use. This is because it gives you many programming commands.

Please post in case any of your followers do have any

it's only £139.99.

Official test, we also provide you with a Helpdesk key.

This helps to sort out programming errors by showing you exactly where you went wrong.

So you can get more out of your Commodore 16, the Starter Pack also includes "Introduction to BASIC," a guide to programming that any silly chump can follow.

And so you can get more enjoyment there are

four jolly good and splendidly challenging games: X-Zap, Punchy, Picture Bubbles and Chess.

If you are thinking of starting home computing, there has never been a better time than now, with the Commodore 16 Computer Pack.

We must take care of the

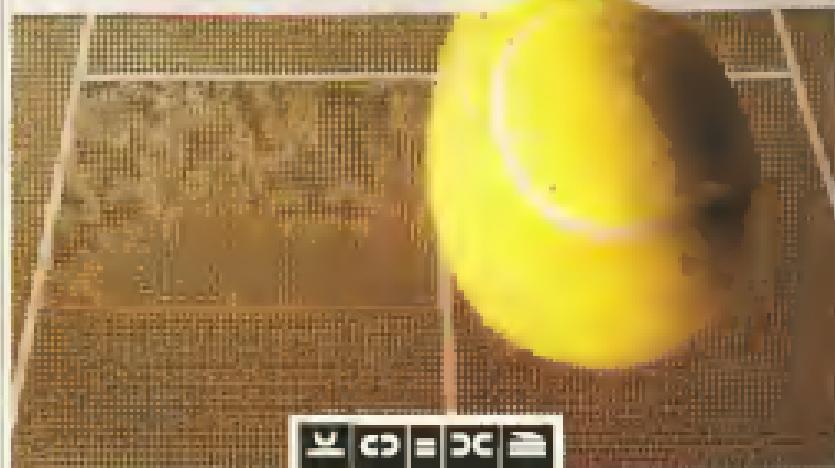


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match point

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W C = DC = ? W C = DC = ? W C = DC = ?

Pulling the switch on Vic joysticks

Colin Walls explores how to program the switch protocol

WHICH THE Vix 1B was first designed, it was intended primarily as a general machine. While it can be used for other purposes, the Vix is equipped with a selection of features with games in mind. One of the most useful and widely applied is the switch jigsaw. This is quite cheap, rugged and simple, but provides a veritable mass of options within the census.

The scutellum is composed of two scutels, each of which, when closed, covers an orange pit to prevent it from being eaten by the "Weevils" (below) at the end of the week. The other four scutels correspond to the four directions of wind movement: "north", "northeast", "west" and "south". These four scutels may also be expanded at plant, corresponding to the intermediate positions (at north east, north west, south east and south west).

On the Yer, the mouth is plugged near the side pit entrance on the side of the machine. The plug are numbered left to right, top to bottom and read thus:

per 1 = 1000
per 2 = 2000
per 3 = 3000
per 4 = 4000
per 5 = 5000
per 6 = 6000
per 7 = 7000
per 8 = 8000
per 9 = 9000
per 10 = 10000
per 11 = 11000
per 12 = 12000
per 13 = 13000
per 14 = 14000
per 15 = 15000
per 16 = 16000
per 17 = 17000
per 18 = 18000
per 19 = 19000
per 20 = 20000
per 21 = 21000
per 22 = 22000
per 23 = 23000
per 24 = 24000
per 25 = 25000
per 26 = 26000
per 27 = 27000
per 28 = 28000
per 29 = 29000
per 30 = 30000
per 31 = 31000
per 32 = 32000
per 33 = 33000
per 34 = 34000
per 35 = 35000
per 36 = 36000
per 37 = 37000
per 38 = 38000
per 39 = 39000
per 40 = 40000
per 41 = 41000
per 42 = 42000
per 43 = 43000
per 44 = 44000
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per 80 = 80000
per 81 = 81000
per 82 = 82000
per 83 = 83000
per 84 = 84000
per 85 = 85000
per 86 = 86000
per 87 = 87000
per 88 = 88000
per 89 = 89000
per 90 = 90000
per 91 = 91000
per 92 = 92000
per 93 = 93000
per 94 = 94000
per 95 = 95000
per 96 = 96000
per 97 = 97000
per 98 = 98000
per 99 = 99000
per 100 = 100000

Armed with this information, the coils were described below and a suitable plug-in called a "Pico" (Casson DP-1) was made, connecting a very set of up to five speakers to the Pico should not be easier.

Since the joystick is so useful and the hardware so simple, isn't it a shame that the designers of the Vic didn't make it easier to use from a BASIC program? Everything is OK if you just want to look for north, south, west and east. These are connected to port 1, I₀, I₁, I₂ and port A of WIA at 1. This means that PULLING S2.17 (HIGH) also turns to the east.

If you want to assess the physical or the social rights, it's a bit of a problem. There

sound is converted to bit 7 of port B and V/A, of 3. This would simply be read and a bit manipulation, except that the port (all 8 bits) is used for output to the keyboard encoder.

To overcome this problem, it's necessary to change the direction of the hot key (temporarily) by POKING a 0 instead of 1 at the direction register to put a value of 027 instead of 0124, 1012, before PEEKING #HICKEW003. Don't forget to POKE the direction register back to 211 or you'll find that part of the keyboard doesn't work! A side-effect of this code change is that some keys (3, 4 and 5) now act as arrow keys.

FIG. 2 - SIMPLE MACHINE-CODE JOYSTICK (8080)
MC6809 WITH LOADER

```

18 H=#
28 READHS
32 IPHS="xx:THEHSB
40 H=H+1
50 GOTO20
60 RESTORE
70 A=PEEK(55)+256*PEEK(56)
80 A=A-N
90 RH=A/256,AL=AH0255
100 POKE55,AL:POKE56,AH
110 POKED23,79
120 POKED24,AL:POKED25,AH
130 POKED31,H
140 CLR
150 H=PEEK(251)J
160 HS="0123456789ABCDEF"
170 A=PEEK(55)+256*PEEK(56)
180 FORL=RTRN=R=1
190 READHS
200 H=#
210 FORI=3TO18
220 BRIGHTS(HS,I,1)HIGHS(HS,I,1)THEHS#H=H+16
-1
230 IFLEFTS(HS,I)=HEDS(HS,I,1)THEHS#H=H+16
-1
240 NEXT
250 POKEI,H
260 NEXT
270 HEW
10000 DATA80,77,80,22,81,F0,11,81,48,FF
10100 DATA29,9C,B5,F0,A0,29,81,48,FF,20,A
8
10200 DATA85,F8,85,F8,FF,8D,22,81,68,A

```

F10.1 - SIMPLE BASIC

Computerama 64

On the wing



A flight simulator for people who can't afford flight simulators. Having conquered the impossible *SoloFlight Flight Simulator*, I decided to plough into the general mayhem a little with Digital Interactive's *Fighter Pilot*. I'm just as relieved as anyone to see a flight simulator stripped of its complexities.

In *Fighter Pilot* you must pilot your plane in a confrontation with enemy bombers based on destroying important civilian and military targets. With the help of a radar map, a clearly represented scenario, and various on-screen statistics, creation and warning displays, you can get the feelers in your wings and have the pleasure of blasting them out of the sky.

Not too complex graphically, but a great game to play if *Christiansen's* really good for pinhead players, and not bad for old guarders like me.

Program: *Fighter Pilot*, 64

Supplier: *Christiansen Software*

Price: £19.99

Graphics: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Sound: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Gameplay: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Puffed out?



Puffin's Fighting Fantasy packhounds have made a fortune for authors Ian Livingstone and Steve Jackson, and have made me very穷困。I had the disk years ago, but they lost out in it. You take on the role of a double agent, and with rolls of a dice and choices selected from a small menu, you make your way through the adventure, either advancing your plan or moving your dooms along the way.

The books are excellent, but it is a weakness in the *Puffin* software packages that they lack too closely to the same format. This means that you have to wade through masses of text before you come to the point where you have to make a decision,

Soft *Hits*

*Pushing the pixels
and bashing the bytes
of all the new games*

and even when you make a choice all that really happens is that you are a miserable piece of your adventure and waste valuable disk space.

If you've got the books, the software doesn't add much to the fun.

Program: *Puffin's Fighting Fantasy*, 64

Supplier: *Puffin Books*

Price: £19.99 (2nd Ed), £24.99 (softback)

Graphics: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Sound: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Gameplay: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Carted away



This could have been a good idea, but *Australis* just got lost to the idea that the general standard of computer games should be much higher than that of video games. In this case you pilot a fighter/bomber, seen from above, as it makes its way along a narrow valley. You'll soon be knocked over, tanks and enemy fighters swoop or sweep, and various hazards such as balloons and barbed-wire drift with

You can start at any point in the game, and there are various skill levels. You must destroy as many fuel depots as refuel a heavier and diagonal game because, it's always around in one — and that's about it.

This is one game where although the game is enjoyable to play, it's despite the graphics and sound, which are mediocre, rather than because of them.

Program: *Tanker*, 64

Supplier: *Australis*

Price: £19.99

Graphics: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Sound: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Gameplay: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Gnurds



It's a long time since *Tankard* released a game, though they seem to have numbered the long, hard summer well.

Poison Painter isn't their best, but it's still very ahead of many competitors.

Bill Stetson's Poison Painter exorcises, moves, massacres, burns, poisons and plagues through the streets of "Hellblaze" — fucking puns at attacking Context, Womacko and Devil Brown. The difficult bit is choosing the ladder and stacking your box of poison up in the right order. There's a brilliant smoothing effect at the poison bags itself, and having achieved one poison you have to throw it to the next side.

As it stands for *Tankard*, great graphics, whisky music and a bizarre sense of humour. Watch out for *Smash Special*, 64 — it promises to be even better.

(PS) — Gnurds looks like fun again — or are those the *Whomps*?

Program: *Poison Painter*, 64

One-way ticket to doom



No words need to explain in depth the amazingly wonderful style of the *Allegro* train. Tim Crofton, proprietor of *Merry Mole*, *Poppy Piggy* and *Snuffles*, has *Solo Express* is derived from his *Allegro* game discs, but it sometimes loses some, more violent and gory

violence.

You guide a futuristic monorail car along a complex of tracks, fighting off attacks from exploding drivers, flying dogs and survival revolves. Flying snakes incorporate noise by day, with were-assorted speech and zappy sound effects. *Solo Express* moves non-stop along the line. If you can think of a good reason not to buy this one, I'd jolly well like to hear it.

Program: *Solo Express*, 64

Supplier: *Crofton Crofton*

Price: £19.99

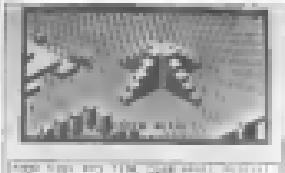
Graphics: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Sound: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Gameplay: $\star \star \star \star \star$

Supplier: Tastem, 12 High Street, Redditch
Price: £19.99 on cassette, £24.99 disk
Graphics: ★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

Nest is best



This time was a surprise when it came out on the Spectrum, but by no means did it prove to be somehow disappointing on the 48K.

The 3D effects are good, displaying a dispensable, rather eye-catching by normalising terms. You can choose your point of view, watching from one angle to another so that you never lose sight of the protagonist as they scale the sky. You can also choose your eye, which is a particularly pleasantness from the point of view of the two or three pals who play computer games.

Armed with grenades you explore the city, searching for your hidden and keeping the rats. The Spectrum version of the game contained all sorts of surprises — hidden ammunition caches, secret rooms and so on — whether the 48 version has the same, time alone will tell. Certainly worth buying, though not as enchanting now as it might have been had it come out 6 months ago.

Program: Acid Attack, 48
Supplier: Quadrature
Price: £19.99
Graphics: ★★★★★

Supplier: Tastem, 12 High Street, Redditch
Price: £19.99 on cassette, £24.99 disk
Graphics: ★★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

"Ello, 'ello!"

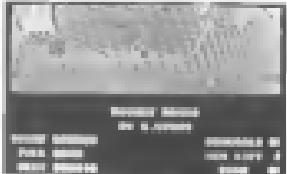


PC Man is a surreal arcade logic solver. Try a round eye or a square, flipping panel mechanisms at masked robbers planning a heist across the floor and to balconies, while panels are paper rocks because through the process trying to knock over have off the concept, and probably more and obviously events worse around just to complete matters. Further...

If that's the kind of game you like — you'll buy this one!

Program: PC Man, 48
Supplier: Axiom
Price: £19.99
Graphics: ★★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

Snappy



A digital tree house responsible for the actions of good stuff, but having less

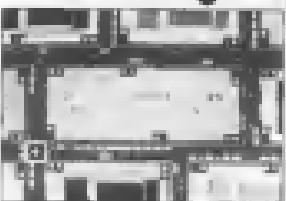
time to explore and great rewards, Rocket Racer looks computer-rely long in its thrills — it's well worth checking out if it's all the usual business — spacious with projects and laser gun, flying through a mysterious landscape involving laser beams, sliding doors, flying nations and movable force fields. You can go to collect fuel crystals to recharge your rocketry, and if you do not end up between crystals you'll take a nasty tumble.

There are 99 crystals to collect, so Rocket Racer should keep a few people busy for the months to come.

Program: Rocket Racer, 48
Supplier: Allright
Price: £7.99

Graphics: ★★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

Green Light



Level single shot control traffic at a London intersection by using the cursor to select which set of traffic lights to change. The result of a holding-up at any point and you'll face

Motorists, bus engines, trains and complicated graphics probably best for younger children. For enjoyment it's a decent contribution to road safety.

Program: Traffic, 48
Supplier: Qualitative, Palmerston Park House 12 Palmerston Rd, Southampton
Price: £7.99
Graphics: ★★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

Genuine



The original and genuine, and in many ways a disappointment compared to Dimensions of Horror.

As you will know from previous reviews, Dimensions is 48 degrees perspective, involving landscapes, over which your light blue, with full left-right-



Jumping left, right again. An Acrobatic is a past based computerised skill derived from Bruce Lee's "Breakfast at Tiffany's". In this case your little spud must negotiate a 10x10 room littered by the usual bony collections of boulders, as much of the art by Chame and the art team of Piers. Described as "an adventure for

skill, strategy, friends who have adventures", Acrobatic does have more depth than some previous Milner extravaganzas.

There's an extremely complex background sheet replete with a bouncy little boy, and lots of fun to cope with the elevated walls, bizarre gravity effects and various moving objects.

You also should be gone for Milner fans, though it's unlikely to convert non-fans, may their wings be informed with the flesh of a thousand insects.

Program: Acrobatic, 48
Supplier: Ultimsoft
Price: £7.99
Graphics: ★★★★★
Sound: ★★★★★
Gameplay: ★★★★★

updown control from the joystick. Guided missiles, gun emplacement, laser fields, space fighters and reactors attempt to blow you out of the sky as you make your way through many more difficult obstacles as finally confront the Russian robot. It's all jolly good fun.

Through this version is probably as close as it's possible to get to the original gameplay, the added effects are great. But if you want the genuine article, this is the one to go for.

Program: Zaxxon, £4

Supplier: 4PS Gold

Price: £19.99

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Vroom . . .



Lance Searle, spin-off from *From Luigi's Kitchen*, Oxford Computer Systems, Turbo 44, is not quite similar to Atari's Pole Position, only no other than the track. Software presentation seems very antiquated. Requires you to be patient at right time when screen displaying certain colour checked a game special numbered grid or score. Nice sound effects in the start sequence, which seems to predict the rest. This machine isn't too bad.

Program: Turbo 44

Supplier: Lembit

Price: TBA

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Magic!



Vergon's corporate media have certainly been pulled up. The last offering, though hardly originally original, is fast, whacky and very polished. As the last surviving magnate, fighting the evil mercenaries you must move the land collecting various weapons, spell books

and power before confronting the baddie at Sunshenge. Energy, location and strategy are given at the bottom of the screen.

Some colourful graphics as you negotiate the 17 screens, super speedy menu and sound effects, and an important element of strategy which makes *Sorcery* much more than just another multi-screen arcade game.

Program: Sorcery, £4

Supplier: Virgin

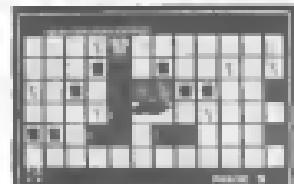
Price: £19.99

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ugh! slug bugs



A damped out of all possibility of suspense from an Atari original, this should give a few players little nights.

Although it's basically simple — a jungle explosion hopping around a grid of squares, unearthing treasures and avoiding venomous snakes — it's the little details that make this game so satisfyingly complete.

Collecting treasures allows you to unlock the powers of a magic book, and it's the requirement to complete this quest that gives the game its playability.

With six main pits to negotiate, *Ugh! Bugs* is avoid and block holes to full satisfaction. *Jurassic Park* is a pity.

Program: Ugh! Bugs, £4

Supplier: Creative Sparks

Price: £19.99

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

against increasing plants and flying predators, and racing until the last level for cash-prize.

Latitude, the number of lives you start with can be set from 1 to 10, and you can start at any level at a variety of skill levels.

Not a classic, but well worth checking out for those of you who like a game which certainly can't be defined as a single genre.

Program: Chase Fighters, £4

Supplier: Hidden Fox

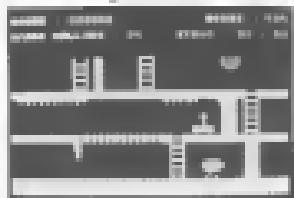
Price: TBA

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Jolly Wallie



Yet another of the *Manic Mini/Major* series, this stages make, but an excellent game the all the same. *Jolly Wallie*, who looks like a comicalistic *Tuffy* except she has legs, leaps around a whimsy paper market collecting goodies and avoiding goblins. Every five minutes must go back to the checkpoint to refuel.

Hidden levels open doors and various switches that reward exceedingly free of will, though there is a great sense soon featuring *Phantom* and *Java*. *Stinkin' Jerry's* hole.

Good control and a large playing area, it's one of the best of games in your bag, if it gets the grandstand seats.

Program: *Stinkin' Jerry's*, £4

Supplier: Interactive, London House, The Green, Teddington, Middlesex

Price: £19.99, £24.99

Graphics: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sound: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gameplay: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Cave man



The basic theme behind this is not even a whitewashed original, but features a few good touches if you are into platform and action in maniacal fashion of *Pico*.

There are 21 screens to explore, and it's the usual instance of climbing ropes,

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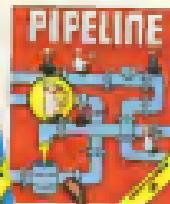


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Splitting Images

VIDEO DIGITIZING systems, which allow the output of a video camera to be transferred to a computer screen, have been around for many years now, but recently in the guise of research projects or very up-market graphics systems. Digitavision has now produced a version of its Microvista 1 system which interfaces with the Commodore 64, and which (depending on your affiliation), is within reach of home users as well as professionals. The digitiser costs £299, but if you have your own camera, you can expect to knock £100 off the price.

The system supplied for review consisted of a video camera and tripod, the interface box, connecting leads, manual and software. The camera is black and white ITC Ikegami 40 model. If the name of the manufacturer is unfamiliar to you, there is a worth mentioning that many broadcast organisations use Ikegami fixed-field cameras, affectionately known as "Bible's". The model 40 is at the other end of the range, however.

It contains a Vidicon picture tube and is fitted with an 11.4 lens with a maximum viewing distance of 10 metres. The electronics handle the signal levels, so in order to obtain the best contrast range, it is only necessary to adjust the one switch. Although this sounds like an advantage, it would help if gain and black level were adjustable. The connection to the camera are a power supply and video lead — a BNC type socket (the interface box is supplied lead).

The sturdy aluminium box containing the interface electronics is called Microvista 10 (by 7 by 1 inches and has one control control — which is only a power switch). A trigger socket (comes supplied

separately) and from the box, and must be supplied via the Microvista connector. Inside the box the quality of construction is high, with all but the power supply module mounted on a double-sided circuit board. The majority of the active components are TTL chips but at the heart of the interface is an analogue to digital converter IC.

Connecting the camera to the C64 is achieved with a cable with plugs into the two ports. But, the lead provided with the review package could be plugged into the computer serial port, an no polarising pins were fitted. On a parallelogram system this is forgettable, and it will only cost a few pence to correct.

Describing the manual and software that will come with production systems is difficult, since we were presented with pre-production copies. The production software was supplied as disk, but production software will be provided on cassette, with the facility for making disk copies. The manual consists of 160 pages housed in an A4 folder, but more related to an earlier system for the PET, with a few pages referring to the C64 version. If the final result is as comprehensive as the PET manual then it will be user adequate, though not designed for inexperienced computer users.

The way that the system works is both interesting and clever. For readers who are not clear about the make up of a video picture, I will give a brief summary, as this is required knowledge if you want to understand how the Microvista functions. The signal produced by a video camera is a series of lines of picture information accompanied with negative going synchronising pulses. Each contains a long pulse that indicates the start of a new field, this is the pulse against the beginning of each line of video information.

Considering top left, the image is built up a line at a time from the start. Each line takes 1/30th of a second to scan and 227 lines is half, but first (forget about blank)

then be held up one field, which takes a block of a second including the Field pulse. A second field is required to make up a full video frame. The last information comes from between the first set of fields, this method being called interlacing.

When the Microgen camera receives a start signal it waits for the beginning of the last frame. When this arrives, the A/D converter is fed the brightness level of the brightness of the last line of the picture. This is converted as a parallel digital signal that is then passed to the top part of the computer, where software handles the information, saving it for later use. More than 100 to 150 bits is available, giving 154 discrete levels. Two levels from are used by the computer, resulting in 16 different levels. One set of pulses has been stored, but this takes time, and by now the video signal is giving values from much further along the line. The interface therefore waits for the next line pulse and repeats the process on the first set of the second line, then the third, fourth and so on. Finally, 256 lines having being stored the rest of the field is ignored.

When the next field arrives, objects are correctly displayed because of interlacing, but this enough for three processes that are measured and stored in the same manner as before. The only difference is that the sample of video brightness is taken from a little further along the line.

After the second field has been digitised, therefore, the computer has two adjacent sets of raw data stored, corresponding to the first two left-hand pixels from each line. The sign remains in each field is processed until a full width picture has been stored, consisting of 156 by 256 pixels, each excepted to 4-bit accuracy.

United resolution

It is at this point that I must return to introducing you. The disappearance of the interface does not take into account the limited resolution of the 64 "Pixel". I think you are "The 64 has too many high resolutions". I agree, but not quite enough to handle 256 lines and include some form of grey scaling. The software for the 64 retains absolute absolute pixels and ignores some in the bottom, giving 102 pixels vertically, and also does not interfere with every other field, in the horizontal resolution is 128.

So much for the theory, how well does it work in practice? With a few reservations, the answer is "very well". Once I had booted the system up in the computer, I loaded the software from disk. The first step is to load and run an installation program. This gives a menu of machine code options and then asks if you have a disk or tape system. Once you reply, the second program automatically loads from the correct source and runs.

After selecting along the menu machine code installation, the 64 memory is the high mode and clears the screen. You now need to refer to the instructions again as no prompts appear on the screen, but operating the software only involves the function keys.

F1 reads in an image from the interface. The VDC chip is switched off, so that the CPU is not slowed down and readings are more accurate. For five seconds you are presented with a black screen, while the data is gathered, and then a 128 by 156 picture is drawn on the bottom left hand corner of the screen. This is a binary image with no grey scaling, and only takes a few moments to produce.

It is at this point that I realised that adjusting the contrast was going to be a rather long-winded task. So, in speed changes up, I bypassed the video output through the auxiliary inputs of a VCR, allowing me to view the camera image on a TV and adjust its quality. Once it was adjusted, recognisable pictures were coming from the camera, the results of pressing F1 were more convincing. The image data is only read in by the one function, and is stored in a 1024 table.

It is at this point that I displayed by pressing F2 — the mode for producing a larger, shaded display. The display is not the full screen width, as the 128 pixels are distributed in width, and the lesson is that the computer's 1024 available pixels with nothing to do.

First results of using F2 were impressive, but could be improved with the aid of the third function, F3. This allows the user to adjust two variables used to produce the image. Threshold can have any value between 0 and 255 and affects the overall density of the picture. Increasing this value gives a darker image. Contrast affects the spacing between shades of grey, and can have a value between 0 and 12. Pressing F3 creates you in the next chapter, where the computer prompts you for new values.

At this point a bug in the software caused an ugly load. When asking for what I thought were valid values, the software consequently stopped with an "Illegal Quantity" error message. This would not have been too dangerous if I had been able to restart the program, but some of the machine code may have been corrupted by the error, so each time the bug appeared, I ended up restarting the program. Dismayed, you can see that the

software is still in the prototype stage, so I'll come back and be carried on.

When the video was accepted, you are given a quick brief view of the effect of changing Threshold and F2 will change display settings using the new settings.

The final function, F3, will output the large picture as an Encapsulated Postscript file. Without the correct printer, I was unable to check this result. This is the only way, apart from photographing, of preserving your model pixel perfect. I am assured that the final version of the software will include a targa and dds save and recall features, and that it will also be possible to export the image as one of the graphics handling packages for further image treatment.

Lighting problems

Problem! Lighting 256 objects so that they are very evenly illuminated and have a narrow constant range requires some experimentation. With a normal contrast range of 16 to 1 and a displayed range of 4 to 1 a much brighter scene was involved in bringing out details. Two-dimensional images were fairly easy to store if you only want textures results, but if grey scaling is desired then careful selection of subject matter is necessary.

A secondary problem was caused by the camera supplier, which suffered from shaking in the chassis. The system does not sample the whole frame — the bottom of the frame must be omitted because there are too many lines in a standard video signal, and the width must be corrected accordingly to maintain the correct aspect ratio. The upshot of this is that the camera shaking in the top left corner is magnified, and often proved impossible to "light out".

Another piece of software that will also be available with the system uses the multicolour to mapped mode of the Commodore 64. Therefore, colours will replace the bit density method of resolution, with the colour being left to the user. In fact, the software creates just a question of demand. If you are unable to change what is supplied to meet your exact needs then Daphne may well be able to help.

One experiment which I did was taking a still frame from a video recorder. My particular machine does not provide a very stable frame rate, and yet the results were passable.

The hardware part of the second generation will have many exciting possibilities. With the right software, Daphne will be able to carry out many practical tasks, and home users with sufficient memory will find the option interesting and exciting addition to their Commodore 64.

Jeff Wayler



Specification	Microdrive
CPU	6809
Graphics	Video Display
Memory	64K RAM
Power	15W Power

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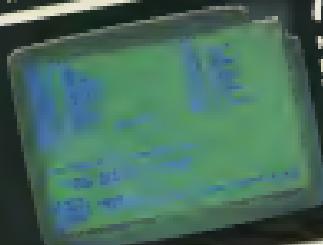
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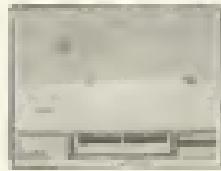
Chris Jackie interviews Steve Lee, author of *Falcon Patrol*

WHEN WE talked to Steve Lee, an infamous Sunshine Towerer he was going through a period of enforced idleness.

"I just moved houses, and the bulletin was still working on the press. Every time they rip up their diggers at the news kiosk, it's as the moment my 64's out of action. I'm spending the time fishing!"

In fact, Steve feels that working as a full-time game programmer has its ups and downs. "The neighbors can't make me eat — I get those very funny looks when I tell them what I do. They assume because I'm saving the house at day that I'm just idle."

It was another period of enforced idleness which encouraged Steve to become a programmer in the first place. "I had a computer course A-level — the only one of them that I was any good at — and my earliest experience with computing was using a ZX81. I have moved on to the Vic 20, and started writing games because I was interested in graphics. Unfortunately, I was made redundant, so with nothing to do I tried selling some games... the firm was Tornados, to Quadratics."



Steve's early efforts, Tornados and Quadratics, were written using the Yessaris cartridge, without the benefit of a printer or disk drive. "Everything was written down on paper," Steve recalls. "But I was very pleased with the results. My next game, *Mission Mercury*, included a 'spout' based on the interpretation of the Star Wars laser claim in *Empire*. It was very much a series of laser beams — all the same colour had one — and Virgin released as a cassette based on it. By that time I'd got hold of a 64, one of the first in the country, and I was taught how to use it, which was hard work because I didn't have full documentation. But working that way I got to know the machine very well."

Steve's first 64 game, *Falcon Patrol*, became an instant classic, and set a precedent for Virgin Games — people

actually liked it. "When Virgin went into the games business people accused them of leaving their pretensions, because they were a record company. I don't think it was ever that bad, and in my case the chairman's quite pretentious now — if you look at the site you'll see that they're purely descriptive, none of the 'magazine' and 'spectral'

stuff! *Falcon Patrol* was shown with great success at the American Consumer Electronics Show, and went on to become one of Virgin's best sellers. "In fact, although I haven't made a fortune from programming, *Falcon Patrol* did finance my move to the new house. Now that Virgin have cut the price to £2.99, they're selling huge quantities and, yes, I get the same payment from a £2.99 mall as I would from a £6.99 shop site."

Falcon Patrol is evidently a Red Victor variant, but there are crucial differences. Firstly, the background is so detailed that the game is much more just to watch it than to play. Secondly, there is a certain amount of strategy involved in using your radar display to creep behind the enemy fighters and blast them before they can blast you, than in having to reload and run before the next wave comes along. "I wouldn't want a straight shoot-'em-up version at all; that's not strategy," says Steve. "I just wouldn't answer me."

If there was a problem with FPP, it was that you can escape around shooting enemy fighters for long stretches without catching them, just running out of fuel and crashing the landscape itself by. However, incorporating the radar map, small task reports from Tornados, and the attention to detail from F18's entered in graphics, *Falcon Patrol* made a big hit. "Virgin considered this for a sequel immediately, but Steve's next effort was on an entirely different track."

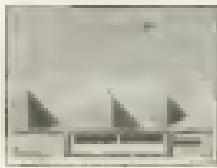
"I wanted to do a maze game, but I also wanted to add an element of strategy to offset the randomness. So I came up with *Hobbes Bill* and the *Gal-Gaunts*."

Hobbes Bill is a sort of卯卯版 version of *Indiana Jones*. "In another century he could be a wally," says Steve. "But I like him. I might even have him in another game. In fact he's based on a cartoon character from my youth. A bunch of my friends had T-shirts printed up with 'Hobbes Bill' on 'em, and so we were all Hobbes Bills. I had been playing around with a game editor package, and came up with the concept

of maze, it was just one of lots of ideas — I'd like to do something involving delicious — that's not the best of Hobbes Bill."

Hobbes Bill's military is well documented in the game's blurb, written by Steve's brother. In that adventure the player is an amateur hot-rodded Lewis from the clowns of the G.I. Joes. At the first screen he had to re-acquaint himself with racing rigs and avoiding the bats. In the second there are hidden levels which must be picked up as codes to open the door to the next level, and a lot of hidden levels which requires Bill's strength. The third screen is a spiral which Bill must breakaway by breaking holes in the side with his hand, so that he can take refuge from the pursuing bats. Should he rescue Cleo, there's a thousand or various upgrades which ends with the self-destruct and being kidnapped again, and the whole thing repeats. *Hobbes Bill*, hero of the game Steve has written for this month's issue of *Computer Horizons*, may return in Steve's next game, but for the moment let's leave him to the bats.

Steve's latest production is *Falcon Patrol 2*. "We thought for a long time about how we could do a sequel. I designed the background, which was substantially the same as the original, but with more detail. Then one of the other programmers on Virgin's team looked at it and enlarged the scale of some of the buildings, and added the pyramids — it now looks quite different to my original design. I now have things like the oil rig and the high-speed train worked out, so there won't much effort required on that side of things. My brother Cleo wrote the music. We are a



TEAC Particulars and a Long March Poly to work out the music, then I was helped in and a friend I've written myself to change the music that fits into my program. One thing you've got to say about the fit is that the sounds are better than the graphics,



although the fibers on the LED step rods are a bit scratchy."

A lot of work on Falcon Patrol II went into the graphics. "I didn't use too many modes because it uses up a lot of memory. The



background is all user-defined graphics, and the helicopters and this are spaces. You'll notice that the first two screens come step along when the helicopters appear — this is because I've added the spaces. Once the Beverage of the Month comes out only eight spaces, though it looks like there are more. I experimented with resolutions to cover more spaces — you could have 320 spaces easily, but due to the interrupt structure they could only cover 256. This would be alright for a game like Wargame, but not much good in something like Falcon Patrol.

"I used to write a routine which would use 16 spaces, using just the standard register for moving them on and off with the interrupt. It didn't work, and because the results were too flickery, the the spectrum you can define any number of "spaces" you like, but the problem with the machine is the colour clashes.

"Another idea I experimented with on FPI was using the ground, but the spectrum requirements with the space program made it all too complicated. I'd rather take a few shots in these lines than try to cover too many, so I just used the ground-based tank batteries and radar jammer

"The factors for FPI are quite different to those in FPL, you can't just stand up on the corner from behind! The helicopters move more randomly. In fact there are 22 variations between levels — some of them are quite subtle, others more obvious, like the height at which the tank batteries can hit you. At levels 8 and 9 there's a bit more risk — you can just about squeeze in on the daily levels."

"I'm not much of a game player — the highest score I've got on FPI is 4000. I'm just not motivated I suppose."

My brother Robert designed the artwork for FPI, and the way it looks and turns out it doesn't use many other pictures it's a great help to focus the emphasis of my levels and the other Virgin games — they can see and play everything going. I like a few guitars — I bought a Spectrum just to

FALCON PATROL II
FPI

COMMODORE 64

play Fighter Pilot, and I like International Soccer and some of Jeff Minter's games on the 48. But I couldn't seem anything like Virgin's Spectrum game Strategic Ops — just wouldn't hold my interest screen after screen. I've got lots of ideas, though, that might be suitable for one of the Virgin programs — something about hangarbands trying to keep the logs from blocking the screen, or another idea I had was a space station simulation, just like a flight simulator only with a window and buttons and so on."

Though FPI's been the new Commodore favorite, he doesn't regard them as games playing games. "I use my 64 for some business applications. Proprietary logic on the word processor, and even account and spreadsheet work. The Plus-4 might do a good applications machine, but Commodore might do better off dropping the price of its 64. They'll certainly have to consider doing that in the case of the C16, it's got to compete with the Spectrum. The 64 would be just right if the price was a little lower, and if it had better colour resolution. I think about like speech synthesis hardware are basically good, but if they need a user base before the software houses will take it up. Speech software is good in principle, but you need around 32K programmed for reasonably intelligible results — the memory just isn't there."

"I wouldn't break out a grand to buy an Amstrad 4032 — firstly there aren't that many. If I increased it, secondly I don't like the idea. I think it's the originality of the concept that counts in the difference. That's why my next game is going to be really unusual — no mapping, no simple single space, the size isn't even past in several passes. There are going to be seven or eight characters, one of which the player will control. There's an alien invasion element, with the other characters trying to stop or help you as you do the job you're assigned to do. I think FPI is able to have 30 or 50 screens with a reasonable amount of detail, using sound effects repeatedly in different combinations. The main feature is going to be the graphic effects, with screens and character lots in a film. I don't know what you'd call it — it's neither an arcade game nor an adventure — it's probably not even a game at all!"

"I work when the mood takes me, sometimes for up to 10 hours at a time. I'd don't feel like writing I get overwhelmed by peak creativity and I get back down to it, but it's no good trying to force an idea — some



things always turn up if I leave it long enough."

"Wellness Bill might be the hero of the new game, or maybe not — I'll have to see how it goes. Working with the Virgin team there are always new ideas coming from all directions." ■

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If YOU are baffled by your Vic 20 or Commodore 64 then the article should be of some assistance. It covers several basic principles of using your computer in an easy-to-understand way.

When you type on most computers you will see a blinking cursor on the screen. This is the CURSOR, which tells you where the next letter will be printed. You can move it about the screen using the keys in the bottom right-hand corner of the keyboard marked CRSR. The left-hand side will move the cursor more slowly downwards, but if it is held in conjunction with one of the shift keys the cursor moves up. The right-hand key controls horizontal movement and spaces can be used with the shift key.

You can easily change the colour of the cursor. If you type in a few letters you can will see that they appear in the same colour as the cursor. To change colour hold down the CTRL key along with one of the momentary keys. You will notice that the first three letters of the colour are shown on the vertical column of the keys, BLK = black, PINK = purple, WHIT = white, GREEN = green, RED = red, BLU = blue, CYAN = cyan (light blue), YEL = yellow.

The Commodore 64 also has 16 additional colours, which can be accessed using the Commodore key key at the bottom left-hand corner instead of CTRL.

Border

As well as changing the cursor, you can also alter the colour of the screen and border. For the Vic-20 type the following and then hit the RETURN key:

POKE 36478,0 That will give you a completely black screen. Other combinations can be found on page 134 of the supplied manual. On the Commodore 64 you will need to type two lines, each followed by the RETURN key. Firstly type that

POKE 52380,0

That will give you a black border. Now try this:

POKE 52381,0

The numbers of the other colours are on page 61 of the user guide.

For both computers you can get back to the original colours by holding down the RETURN key and SHIFT key keys together.

Try typing in words and graphics until the screen is full. On the second line of most of the keys you will see the "PET graphic characters". To obtain those on the left, use the Commodore key key, and for those on the right employ one of the shift keys. If the screen gets a bit cluttered up hold down the CLR/HOME key and shift simultaneously. Without the shift key this will move the cursor to the top left hand corner.

Make sure that you know where the RETURN key is, as you will be using it a lot in the future. It is employed to enter continuations of instructions.

To get your computer to work you will need to write a PROGRAM, which is really just a set of instructions. The

PROGRAMMING

New users – start here!

If Santa brought you a Commodore 64 or a Vic 20, you might find yourself sitting in front of your TV watching the tinsel festivity, with no idea what to do next. Sarah Cotton explains the basics of basic, and sets you on the road to programming success

Program 1

```
10 PRINT "HELLO"  
20 GOTO 10
```

Program 2

```
10 PRINT "HELLO"  
20 PRINT 1  
30 PRINT 2  
40 PRINT 12/3  
50 PRINT 12*3  
60 PRINT 3  
65 PRINT 3+3  
70 PRINT 3-3  
80 PRINT 12-3  
90 PRINT 12/3  
100 PRINT "SWORD" + "FIGHT"  
110 PRINT "SWORD" + "FISH"  
120 PRINT "DAD" , "MUM"  
130 PRINT 3+3
```

Table 1

BASIC FUNCTION

- + ADDITION
- SUBTRACTION
- * MULTIPLICATION
- \wedge EXPONENTIATION
(TO THE POWER OF)

Program 3

```
10 PRINT
```

A program is divided into lines, each with its own numbered number. When the computer is asked to start the program working it starts at the line with the lowest number and then systematically follows through. Type in program one, remembering to hit RETURN after each line. The question marks (?) can be eliminated using the keys 'DEL' and 'F7'. If you make any mistakes then you can use the REST/DEL key to erase the previous characters.

Nothing will actually happen yet — the computer has just stored up the program in its memory. You can check this by typing LIST followed by the RETURN key. This will display the program lines in numbered order regardless of the order they were typed in. When you are ready to get the program working type RUN, but don't forget the RETURN key. If you have any difficulties with the program not working check that it is absolutely correct. Any lines which are not right can be typed. When you are fed up press the RUN/STOP key.

Comments

How do we know the program was constructed? The lines are numbered 10 and 20 so that there are plenty of gaps to between 10 and 20 more commands. For example, we could add another line labelled 3 or 17. It doesn't matter how the lines are numbered, so long as the line numbers correspond to the order the program is to be worked.

Line 10 prints out displays on the screen the letters within the quotation marks. You could change the word 'HELLO' to anything else by retying the line. Try this and use LIST to check that the computer has stored your alterations. Adding a colon (:) after the final quotation mark will produce an interesting effect.

Line 20 tells the computer to go back to line 10 and begin again.

You can erase any line by typing the appropriate line number followed by the RETURN key. Try removing line 20 in our original program.

If you want to get rid of an entire program use the command NEW followed by the RETURN key. This should always be used with care — once your program has been erased it cannot be restored. Always remember to use the 'NEW' command before entering any program from the machine to reuse any previous program.

Try program two. Remember to use NEW, the RETURN key and RUN to get everything working properly.

Complete the results referred to the program and add and you will see the different ways in which the print statement works. Take note of all the different mathematical functions in table 1.

You have already seen how to move the cursor and change its colour. Now let us have a look at how to write a program to print the word 'HELLO' in block 3 spaces down the screen and Program 3. Start by typing program 3.

After the question mark press CTRL and F. You will see a little square appear

Program 4

10 LET T=6

Program 5

20 LET T=T+6

Program 6

10 PRINT T
20 PRINT T

Program 7

10 LET A\$="HELLO"
20 PRINT A\$
20 GOTOD20

Program 8

10 FOR HELLO

Table 1

SYMBOL	MEANING
<	LESS THAN
>	GREATER THAN
=	EQUAL TO
<>	NOT EQUAL TO
>=	GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO
<=	LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO

Program 9

10 T=9
20 PRINT HELLO
30 T=T+1
40 IF T>2 THEN STOP
50 GOTOD20

in the screen which is called a 'variable character'. It tells the computer to change the colour within the program and not directly as we have done before. Press the with 8 presses of the power down key, 9 presses of the cursor right key, the word 'HELLO' and finally a question mark. We RETURN and RUN the program.

Variables can be thought of as little boxes within your computer which can hold information. The box is given a name so it can be referred to later. For the moment you will be meeting 3 types. Firstly variables with names consisting of 1 letter, 2 letters or a letter and a number, for example A, TT, HI. Each of these 'boxes' can only hold one number. If we want to put the number 6 in a variable called T then that's what we type (see program 4).

Try this short program out. Now let's add it to the variable, as shown in program 5.

Program 5

You will notice that when the print command is used in conjunction with a variable no question marks are required. This way we have built up this short program also displaying the importance of leaving plenty of gaps between the two numbers.

The second type of variable such as A\$A, A\$B, A\$c consists of letters or letters and numbers followed by a dollar sign. These can hold strings/groups of letters and numbers but the numbers cannot directly be used in mathematical calculations. Try program 7. You should be familiar with all the commands included.

Up till now we have been using the LET statement to put something into a variable, but it is not really necessary. Thus we could change line 10 in our last program to that in program 4.

Before we see another program using variables let's learn a little about the PEEK statements. They can be used in conjunction with variables to set up conditions within programs at the time of 'IF something happens THEN do something else'. Refer to table 1.

Now let's try program 9. When we run it HELLO will be printed on the screen. 'T' is the name given to the variable which means that it can only hold a number.

Program 6

Last 10 makes sure that T is set at 0 and each time HELLO is printed the number held in the box is increased by 1. Line 40 checks to see if T is greater than 2 and if it is it automatically stops the program. Otherwise it continues to line 50.

In the last program we were able to control the number of times an operation was completed. Although the program worked well there is a tidier and shorter way of arriving at the same result. Try program 10 which employs a FOR...NEXT loop.

This time you only need 3 short lines. I have chosen the variable T again so that you can easily compare the program with our last one.

The computer begins at line 10, setting T to 1. HELLO is printed and the

Program 6

```
10 FORT=1TO3
20 PRINT HELLO
30 NEXTT
```

Program 7

```
10 PRINT HELLO
20 FORT=A$1B$0: NEXT
30 PRINT GOODBYE
```

Program 8

```
10 FORT=1TO99STEP22
20 PRINT HELLO
30 NEXTT
```

Program 9

```
10 FORX=10TO99STEP-1
20 PRINTX
30 NEXTX
```

Program 10

```
10 FORT=1TO10
20 FORX=1TO5
30 PRINT HELLO
40 NEXTT
50 NEXTX
```

Program 11 — Pg 10

```
10 FORX=12TO15
20 FORT=12TO1295
30 POKE36829,X
40 POKE36829,T
50 HEXTT
60 HEXTX
70 POKE36829,B
80 FORX=15TO125STEP-1
90 FORT=2591012691STEP-1
100 POKE36829,X
110 POKE36829,T
120 NEXTT
130 NEXTX
140 POKE36829,B
150 POKE36829,T
```

• NEXT statement sends the computer back to line 20. T is increased to 2 and the process begins again.

When T is 3 and the final HELLO has been printed the NEXT statement sends the computer back to line 10 where T becomes 4. As it is now out of its limits, the program jumps to the line after the NEXT statement or, if there are no more lines, line 1.

Loops

It is often useful to stop a program in the middle of running it for a short time, for example to give a user time to read some instructions. See program 10.

Line 20 creates the delay. The program starts here until T reaches 1000. You will also notice that there is more than one command on the line, each separated by a colon (:).

So far the variables in any of the FOR...NEXT loops have only increased by 1 each time. This can be altered as in program 11.

This time the variable increased by 2 each time and HELLO was printed 5 and not 40 times. It is also possible to have negative loops as in program 12.

At first sight programs 14 might appear perfectly correct, but in fact the loops have been incorrectly 'nested'. The T loops was created first, so no NEXT statements should come last. Therefore lines 40 and 50 need to be exchanged. Once corrected the program will print the word HELLO 50 times. The X loop prints HELLO 10 times, and the T loop repeats that a further 50 times.

The nesting of loops is a technique frequently required when writing visual effects. Even if you don't yet know how to use your computer's visual facility try the appropriate program. They lie in the VICE-60 or 130 BASIC for the Commodore 64.

The INPUT command is used to obtain information in the form of letters or numbers from the program user. Try program 13.

Variables

When a question mark appears across the question and then goes RETURN. The variable A holds over name and T your age. You can then use this same variable information in later stages of your program.

REM comments do not affect the way in which programs work. They allow the programmer to add notes around the program to explain its workings, or for example, see program 17.

When typing in a program from a book or magazine the REM statements can be omitted as long as you're not referring later to parts referred to elsewhere in the program.

Now that you have worked your way through the article, let's end with a final program (18) which includes several of the principles you have learned about.

You should now have mastered many of the most essential principles of programming in Commodore Basic, and be ready to incorporate them in your own programs. ■

Program 10 — COMM 10

```
5 FOR X=1 TO 3  
10 POKE 54298,13  
25 POKE 54277,18  
30 POKE 54278,8  
35 FOR Y=15709 STEP -1  
50 FOR L=18807 STEP 1L  
65 POKE 54278,8D  
70 POKE 54298,13  
80 POKE 54274,1D  
90 POKE 54273,24  
100 POKE 54272,03  
105 POKE 54279,0  
110 NEXT LP  
120 NEXT U  
130 NEXT X
```

Program 11

```
5 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR  
10 INPUT NAME :IN  
20 PRINT HELLO .1$IN. 111  
30 INPUT HOW OLD ARE YOU :T  
40 PRINT HOW I KNOW THAT :IN%: IS "T%  
YEARS OLD.
```

Program 12

```
10 REM HELLO PROGRAM  
20 REM BY SARAH COTTON  
30 PRINT HELLO !REM PRINT WORD ON SCREEN  
40 GO TO 30 !REM BEEH PUNCH
```

Program 13

```
10 REM AVERAGES BY S. COTTON  
20 REM THIS PROGRAM WAS LISTED ON THE 15  
30 PRINTER/PLOTTER WHICH CANNOT HANDLE  
35 REM THE NORMAL CONTROL CHARACTERS.  
40 REM INSTEAD IT HAS ITS OWN CHARACTERS  
  
50 REM A. =CLR/AHOME AND SHIFT  
55 REM B. =CURSOR DOWN KEY  
59 PRINT A. ----AVERAGES----  
60 PRINT Q. HOW MANY NUMBERS DO  
65 PRINT Q. YOU WANT TO ANALYSE.  
69 INPUT Q. :IN  
110 PRINT A$IN PLEASE INPUT THE  
120 PRINT Q. NUMBERS ONE AFTER  
125 PRINT Q. EACH OTHER.  
140 FOR X=1 TO 1500:REINTX  
150 FOR X=1 TO N  
160 INPUT A$000000000000. NUMBER :IN  
170 T=T+IN  
180 HEXIN  
190 PRINT A$000000000000. NUMBER :IN
```



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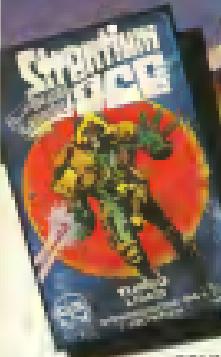
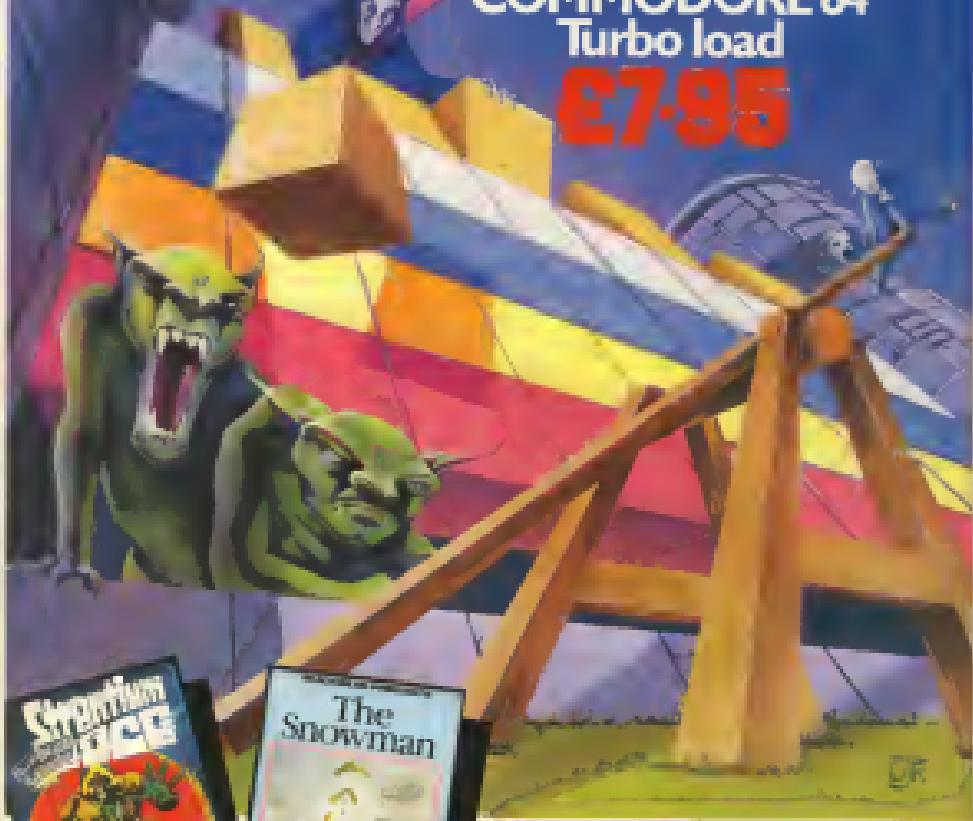


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Graphics in 3D

Adrian Newman presents a beginners guide to 3D graphics on the 64 with Simon's Basic

ONE OF the most popular pastimes for the owner of a home computer is attempt to produce some really spectacular graphic displays. Unfortunately, it is very rare for even experienced programmers to achieve good results — certainly the sort of pictures produced in many games such as *Death Dealer* and *Alien* in *Wolfenstein* are equally far from fancy and as much in their quality.

All too often, attempts to produce graphics fail through lack of thought or preparation. The aim of this article is to provide a practical demonstration of how a simple 3-D shape can be programmed, as well as explaining a little of the theory behind the program.

As soon as a programmer has decided to produce a picture of a given object, a whole variety of aspects must be considered. What is the object to be portrayed? What is the object expected to do? Under what conditions will the object perform these actions?

Alien in Wolfenstein

The last of these questions may at first appear confusing. It refers to how much of the image will also be present, and with what amount of detail. For example, the famous posture of *Alien* in the *Garden* in *Alien* in *Wolfenstein* is extremely detailed, but it is completely static, moving mainly as a background for the game characters and symbols moving across its surface. This means that once drawn, the picture will be unaltered. Conversely, the *Alien* seen from *Death Head* is not static at all, and is expected to interact with the user (for example, it can't be punched by the player). As a result, to make the picture "mobile" and also induce a reasonable response time, the amount of detail is reduced.

What this means in practical terms is that if you want a very fast response time, you cannot have a lot of detail. Conversely, if you want a lot of detail, the response time must become correspondingly slower. This generally applies right the way up through to big machine computers, and not just for computer graphics. The reason that big computers seem to have the best of both worlds is cost and speed, such as those in commercial flight simulators, is simply that they are very fast with vast memory stores, and when have extra facilities to do selected jobs (the so-called "hardware" functions).

The point on the Commodore 64 concerns the provide an easy way to indicate small quantities of low-level data in high speed. But, any interpretation of the physical data used at theputer will either require a lot of time, or a large number of data patterns which differ from each other

only slightly and hence better performance requires more speed and/or more memory — preferably the former). The conclusion is not to expect too much from the humble home micro.

But, let us look at what can be achieved. The accompanying program is a very general routine which will accept a 3-D wireframe (in no hidden lines) representation of a cube through space as a rotation about an axis. An elementary knowledge of geometry is assumed, but so long as you understand the concepts of "angle" and "coordinates", you should be alright.

The first task is to describe the object to the computer. This is done by listing the co-ordinates in space of each of the eight corners of the cube. For the sake of convenience, the cube is assumed to have the origin at its centre.

However, it is not enough just to tell the computer where the points are, we must also provide information as to how they link up to each other. This is achieved fairly simply by listing the pairs of points which connect to each other.

You should now enter the accompanying program. Once you have got the running instructions notes the other languages are provided; the theory should be easier to follow.

The program uses very few machine dependent commands, and those which are used are taken from the Simon's BASIC command language. Only three special commands are used, and they control elementary graphics routines. Referring to the accompanying information should help you to extract in other popular packages or languages which support graphics — such as Pascal or C64BASIC. A brief description of the main sections of the program follows:

Line	Purpose
1000	The main part of the program starts here. A <i>REMINDER</i> code is used to load in the data for the cube, and to set up various parameters as to be used in the drawing routine.

1050-1090 The main body of the program.

The code and its stored in space in two areas, as per each display area we provide for the cube (the *cube* for *cube* and the *cube* itself) then draw.

The line 1090-1120 contains the *Commodore 64* a high resolution display, with co-ordinates of 0-160 for top left, and 0-160 for bottom right. The numbers represent (respectively) the horizontal and vertical pixelated points given and the third general block.

1130-1160 Another program. Some languages will automatically switch the plot areas when the program ends, so the method of plotting will prevent such a waste.

1170 The dimensions determined are up

range to hold the data describing the cube. 1170-1190 Sets the co-ordinates of each of the eight corners of the cube. 1190-1200 holds the data for each of the 12 edges of the cube.

1200-1210 Load in the various co-ordinates held in the order there.

1210-1220 Tell the user to produce the scaling effect. He will be better informed after reading this section.

1230-1240 At the time, it will be rotated about one of the axes. The angle of rotation is set in the line, and a *DATA* of 90 degrees will be displayed.

This is the most important command in the program. It is responsible for drawing the line 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1250-1260 These will draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1270-1280 These will draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1290-1300 The screen will clear the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1310-1320 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1330-1340 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1350-1360 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1370-1380 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1390-1400 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1410-1420 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1430-1440 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1450-1460 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1470-1480 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1490-1500 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1510-1520 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1530-1540 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1550-1560 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1570-1580 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1590-1600 The screen will then draw the inner block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

1610-1620 The screen will then draw the outer block edge in clockwise direction. For each edge the lines 000, 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 060, 070, 080, 090, 0A0, 0B0, 0C0, 0D0, 0E0, 0F0, 0G0, 0H0, 0I0, 0J0, 0K0, 0L0, 0M0, 0N0, 0O0, 0P0, 0Q0, 0R0, 0S0, 0T0, 0U0, 0V0, 0W0, 0X0, 0Y0, 0Z0.

The Z values are a little more complicated. The program assumes that when $X = -100$ pixels, the object is right on the surface of your eye — that means the [

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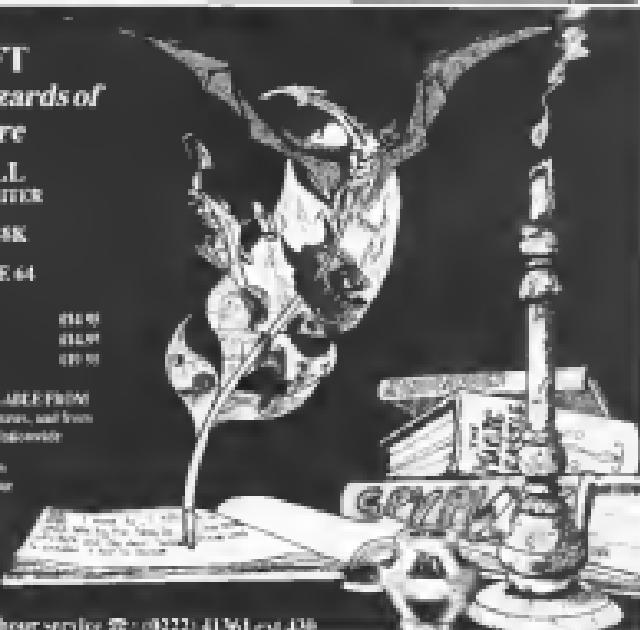
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Tiptree, West Essex CM12 1JN



01285 810000
01285 810001
01285 810002



4) object appears infinitely large because it is at about A-Z value of zero or taken to cross the surface of the screen (etc). However if you draw a rectangle with co-ordinates of (-1000, -1000), (0, -1000), (0, 1000), 1000, 0) and (0,0) = 1000, 0, then it will probably fill the screen. Lastly, as the position Z values become larger up to 1000, 1000 etc, the object will become smaller as it appears to recede from view. Drawing a cube at a distance of 1000 units will produce no more than a point.

Now, all we need to do is to draw a formula for correcting co-ordinates depending on their distance. It is surprisingly easy to produce an approximate formula with sufficient accuracy for our purposes. Assuming that the size is dependent on the Z value, we find that a co-ordinate with its position (X, Y, Z) has an apparent or screen position off (Z⁻¹) X , (Z⁻¹) Y , (Z⁻¹) Z).

A closer look at the formula above shows several points. Firstly, we have converted a 3-dimensional point (X, Y, Z) into a 2-dimensional point (Z⁻¹ X, Z⁻¹ Y) for the TV screen. Secondly, the conversion is achieved simply by multiplying by a factor depending on Z, namely 1000/1000 - Z. When Z is -200, the expansion coefficient is 500/1 which means all pixels are magnified 500 times, because they are so close. When Z is zero, the expansion gives 1000/1000 = 1, and hence all pixels appear normal size. Finally,

as Z increases to say 1000, the expansion gives 1000/1000 = 0.1, so all points are half size, and so on.

The simple expression at the end used to scale the co-ordinates in the program, and owing to its frequent use, is defined as a BASIC function in line 1200. The actual command for drawing a 10x10x10 cube is in line 1280. Note that the addition of 4 1000's + 1000 is due to translate the origin (at normal screen) to 1000 + 1000, and so the centre of the screen is at 1000 + 1000.

We now have the ability to describe any line in 3-D. By making the two end points of the line to be the same, we can plot a single point. All we need now is something to draw. This is provided by the accompanying program as it draws a cube moving through space.

Two forms of motion are incorporated. The first is that the cube is moving away from you. The movement is controlled by line 1030 which sets up the value LOC which ranges from -20 to 1000, and is the Z value of the centre of the cube, and in line 1250 and 1262. As LOC increases, the cube is supposed to move away. This is done in the latter two lines by adding LOC to the normal value of the Z value of each vertex.

The second form of motion is that the cube is rotating around one of its axes. Similarly, the corners of the cube are rotated around the axes. The program as listed will make the cube appear to rotate in a clockwise direction, with the actual change in angle given by line 1240. If you make ANG at this line negative, the cube will rotate in the opposite direction. Similarly, if ANG is set to zero, the cube will not rotate at all. You may like to observe how the cube appears at various around other axes. Try replacing lines 1040-1050 however with either of the following alternatives:

1040 P=1200,1200

1040 P1200,1200,1200,1200,1200,1200

1040 ANG=-PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4

1040 P1200,1200,1200,1200,1200,1200

1040 P=1200,1200

1040 P1200,1200,1200,1200,1200,1200

1040 ANG=PI/4,-PI/4,PI/4,-PI/4,PI/4,-PI/4

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1040 ANG=PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4,PI/4

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1040 P=1200,1200

1040 P1200,1200,1200,1200,1200,1200

1040 ANG=PI/4,-PI/4,PI/4,-PI/4,PI/4,-PI/4

1040 P1200,1200,1200,1200,1200,1200

1040 P=1200,1200



You're
my rapin'
I shoot

In the shops
from October 19th

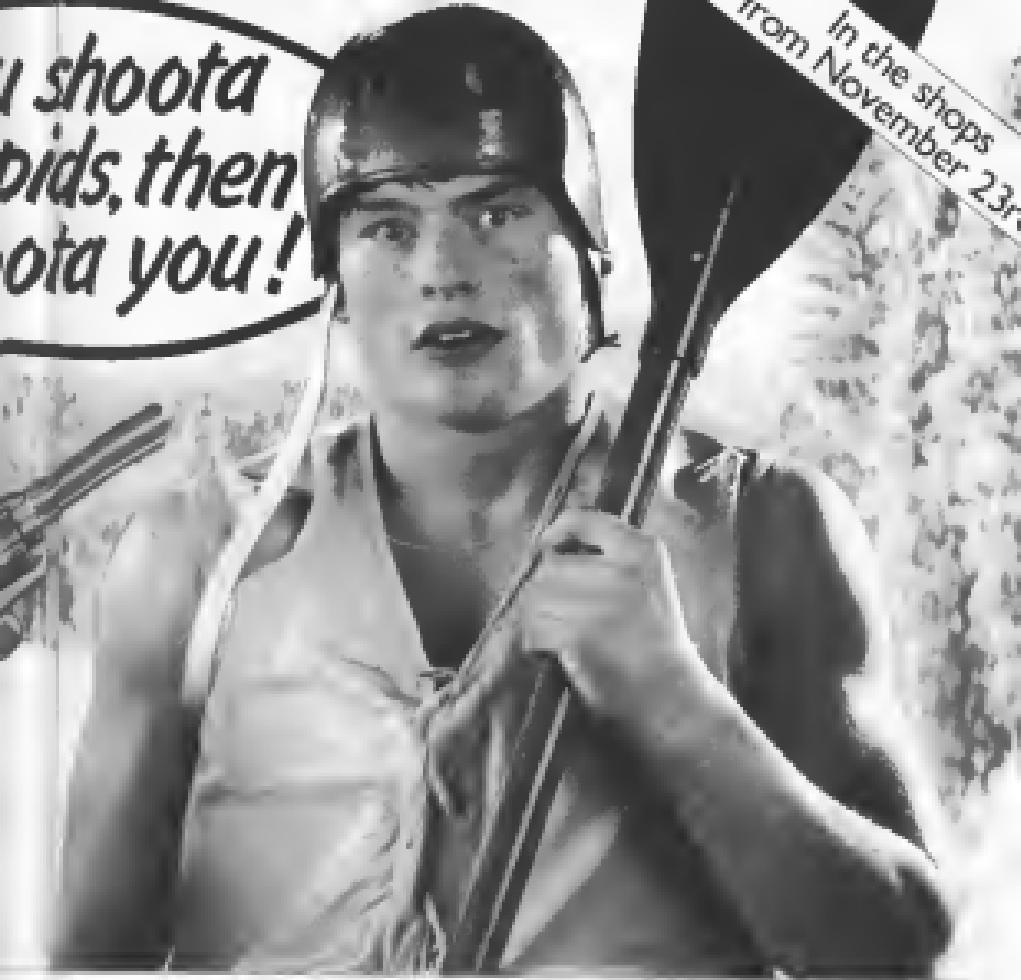
CLIFF HANGER

AUTHOR - JAMES DAY ORIGINAL MUSIC - BRIAN DOE

This is the cartoon-style action of Cliff Hanger, a really original, Wild West game. As Cliff the hero, you've got to stop the bandits shooting up the canyon. But with its own brand of wacky cartoon action fun, things simply aren't as they seem in

Cliff Hanger. For a start, the boulder you throw at the oil bandits may just come bouncing back at you.

Cliff Hanger incorporates all the elements that have made New Generation games best sellers for the Spectrum, such as original ideas, superb graphics and hilarious happenings - but now it's available first for the Commodore 64. Featuring 50 separate screens, three levels of difficulty, one or two players sharing, Hall of fame and joystick compatibility or user defined keys, Cliff Hanger is set to be THE Commodore games playing sensation. Available from any good software store for just £7.99.



In the shops
from November 23rd

Shoot the Rapids

AUTHOR - PAUL SUNN

Ever wondered what it would be like to face the fury when water is a top-class career slalom run? Well wonder no more because you can enjoy the fast action thrill of competitive canoeing from the comfort of your own armchair with Shoot the Rapids.

It's a game that involves real skill because you must move your joystick to simulate paddling action. You must get through the gates of the slalom course in the fastest time possible, while avoiding the river bank and rocks. There are also extra hazards like rogue speed boats and meandering lemmings to worry about.

The multi-level game features increasingly difficult river courses with superb graphics and smooth scrolling along the river. Qualifying times have to be reached to move onto the next course. With Hall of Fame, one or two player scoring and joystick compatibility, Shoot the Rapids is probably the best sports action simulation game devised to date. Available from any good software store for just £7.95.



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I am the music man, I come from down your way

David Fox takes a trip down melody lane with a review of MucaCalc

IN A VIMCI announced MucaCalc in previous articles on Commodore 64 music, it seems appropriate to take a closer look now, since UK distribution seems well established and add-ons for the original range are on the way.

The 64's powerful SID Channel Interface Board does give us the capability of making music comparable to many dedicated music computers, and once there are three sound channels you can also play chords. The 64's large memory also means that it has the capability to store large amounts of note references in DATA statements.

The big problem is in accessing all this power through BASIC, since most sequencer POKEs are needed to fully set a sound register, it's a formidable task to get even a basic one of the lot. It's much easier to format BASIC and as far as the many sound synthesis packages now available, of which the most powerful is MucaCalc.

MucaCalc is disk-based only, and is intended to be an open-ended sort of program, where one can extend, update and expand by future package. Most encouraging, there are also plans to incorporate hardware and interface dedicated musical instruments.

MucaCalc comes from Waveform of

California, and so far consists of three main programs plus two "templates", the function of which will become clear.

MucaCalc II, Sequencer and Sequencer-ents PAK. On loading you are presented with a screen display showing all the controllable sound parameters. Using a system of bar graphs and keys, all the parameters — waveform, ADSR, frequency, filters, etc — can be individually controlled for the three voices.

Synchronised score

On the right of the display is a colourful grid, with missing squares which synchronise with the notes currently playing.

On loading there are actually 16 music pieces in poem file. These range from rock to classical, Latin American, rockabilly and so on. Scores are selected from the keyboard, as are the 32 "sound sets" — combinations of different value settings. In other words there are 1024 combinations of note and sound available on loading, which can be altered at your wish, or deleted to make room for new ones, re-sized and replaced entirely.

The template decks mentioned earlier consist of sets of three discs (the first selection being Rock and Latin American

blends) to set the American side of Rock and Latin American is pretty insipid, but at least the tunes are a good basis to work on.

MucaCalc I has six major abilities, which will look at in turn. The first is colour synthesis, which is坐ured and straightforwardly uses keys used as trigger switches or modulators.

Secondly, composition is carried out on the Score Screen on which a prolonged version of the synthesised bass on the main screen represents the note position for each of the three voices throughout the composition. Notes are written using the cursor to place blocks on the grid, representing notes and pitch for each one and adjusting tempo appropriately.

The third function is playback. From the keyboard it's impossible to overcome the inherent difficulties in playing on the machine, but the addition of a mechanical music keyboard is a better procedure. The MucaCalc I package, Keyboard Player (which can only be used in conjunction with MucaCalc II) can be used to define any keyboard parameters, and its ten programmable keys are given by synthesiser keys.

The fourth function of the MucaCalc II package is to select stored scores or load templates. There is provision both in software and in the main manual on how to go about this, and I would hope that this lack would be corrected before MucaCalc has the sharp.

**"There are
1024 com-
binations"**

The fifth function is the storage of sound/score sets in a black disk, which means of course that your synths can be recalled for performance on much longer occasions.

The last function, and possibly the most exciting one, is the ability to call in other programs to work with MucaCalc I.

Again there is an inevitable lack of detail in the manual which I was provided



The MuCalC 2 package, for instance, has the ability to print out musical scores (given a suitable printer), and allows MuCalC to be synchronised with other packages such as the electronic sequencer Roland TR-999 Drumset. So how? There are also basic software units such as digital delays can be used in MuCalC 2 costs £19, so does MuCalC 3.

The samples are 125 each, and the next one in the series is The Beat Box, a set of drum rhythms ranging from rock to swing.

So MuCalC is an incredibly powerful system, totally open-ended and capable of allowing composition, music writing and sound synthesis with no necessity for

musical training or expensive dedicated equipment.

The main problem at the moment seems to be with the modules, which are very tall and located in one place but seem to eat up some extra storage. Let's hope the situation is rectified.

Limitless future

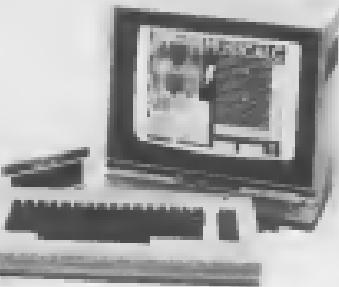
The future of MuCalC is potentially limitless. Although the 1986 American keyboard, as shown at the PASIC International Commodity Show in June, is unlikely to be imported due to prohibitive shipping costs, MuCalC UK hopes to produce a keyboard for around £250

that's no indication yet whether this will be a full mechanical type or a controller.

Other projects include a cartridge version of MuCalC 1, more implants, and, most importantly, a MIDI interface.

As explained in previous articles, MIDI is a standard which has been adopted by all the major synthesiser manufacturers, allowing synths, drum machines and sequencers to exchange notes and patch information. There are already interfaces and software available from SHS, Sequential Circuits and Roland, allowing the PC to control MIDI based equipment, and the prospects for a MIDI version of MuCalC are very exciting. Plans are also afoot to allow ray-trace to be connected together, presumably controlled by a combined keyboard or MIDI reader, allowing an even greater potential.

At the moment MuCalC is available and order from MuCalC UK, The Pavilion Centre, The Metropolitan, Enfield Road, London NW1, 081 241 3440. Retail outlets are being developed, although MuCalC UK feels that a shop environment is perhaps not the best place to get the feel of the system's possibilities. Admittedly the MuCalC system is so powerful that a would-be buyer is likely to get a full demo — but even the best demos will I think win you over. Electronic Soundscapes & Computer Music, a monthly magazine available from all good newsagents, will be carrying an audio tape including a MuCalC demo in forthcoming issues. Watch out for it — MuCalC is well worth listening to. ■



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ADS/RTA After, waveforms and resonance — David Fox discovers how easy it is to bash out a tune with Commodore's budget performance package, the remarkable Music Maker

INTRODUCTION AT a remarkable time when many 64 users want to do more with their machines than speak alone, Commodore has, in conjunction with the UK's biggest music publishers, Music Sales, come up with the Music Maker system.

It allows you to use your micro as a musical instrument, without the disadvantages of having to enter information through the QWERTY keyboard, as you need with most of the available music composition software packages (see Commodore Workshop May issue). At the same time you don't have to spend money on a full-size mechanical music keyboard, such as the £299 Roland K-1 or the £329 Antigaphone MicroKeyboard.

The Music Maker is cheap, easy to use and fun, and should sell well as a component, especially if it goes into the shops in large quantities at less than £100. Basically, it uses the facilities of the 64's Sound Interface Device — the SID chip — to turn the micro into a musical synthesizer, just possible in one of the cheaper C64 basic keyboards.

Keyboard

The main feature of the Music Maker system is the clip-on mechanical keyboard which sits over the top row of the 64 and mechanically depresses the QWERTY keys when pressed. Also included in the package is a set of sticks, which inexperienced musicians can use to self-teach identification, a music book, one of the SPX series from Music Sales, and software on disk or tape.

The software, developed by Richard Ward of Milton Keynes Music, puts the 64 away at the capabilities of the extremely popular Casio VL-Tone. In this mode there, the function keys can be used to control rhythm patterns, which gives a choice of four leading rhythm patterns, tempo, bass line, poly play, which gives three-note chords, and voice mobility, which allows most of the features of the SID chip to be used to define new sounds.

There is a useful performance feature, called the rock synthesizer, by which the pitch of the note played can be bent by pressing on the speaker. Unfortunately it doesn't seem to work in poly mode, or

allow downbeats/pitchbend.

In Vortex Modus mode, the four envelope parameters can be changed with simple use of the function keys, Attack, Decay, Sustain, and Release — the major masters describing the "second stage" of a voice, the way it fades in, holds at a certain level, then fades out again — can be set from 0 to 12. Waveform, waveform, triangle, pulse or noise can then be set — these control the sound quality, whether it's chime, bell, low, or in the case of noise merely a static hissing sound.

Pulse width can also be selected on the basis of the pulse waveform, which gives further control over the sound quality. Filtering — the selection of low or high frequencies to be retained or removed from the sound — is then selected, as in resonance, the "bedding" or power of the filter.

Popular

Hitting on your desired sound you can enter a tune with ease. Easier, paying no attention to the timing of the notes. The SPX music books give many examples of popular tunes, but differentials of "popularity" are subjective. Elton John's "Wooden Heart" may be some people's idea of music, but you see Klaus Schulze's "Bernard Brown" and think,

Having entered the notes you can enter

the timing by tapping any key on the computer keyboard. The complete tune can then be played back in perfect timing.

Volumes of notes can be saved to tape or disk and reloaded at any time, and there are three demonstration tunes included in the software, George, Swan Lake, and, predictably, When I'm Sixty-four.

It's very nice to see that there's a tuning facility included in the software; you can tune the 64 on a piano, guitar or any synthesizer. The system could then be used as a primitive sequencer or drum machine, or as a lead or polyrhythm in a part.

The handbook gives some useful suggestions for sound settings, and incorporation guidance on adapting your 64's sound to a hi-fi system, an excellent idea if you want to use the system at all seriously.

Through the Music Maker system it can start, there are a couple of reservations. The two-section keyboard seems a little fragile, though production models will apparently be more robust. There's also no provision for modulation of sounds, though a future software package, ProTune, should make all the capabilities of the SID chip available including modulation, sync, ringmod and so on.

Hardware

Other packages planned include a composite program which will enable musical notes to be placed on a graphic representation of a music score. This package should also allow composition to be passed over in the same way the Waveform's MixDisk II package does.

In fact the Music Maker system should eventually resemble Waveform's more expensive MixDisk II series of programs. With the normal Music Maker package costing only £29.95, it's certain that many budding computer musicians will find the six steel sticksidence, to the subject — and was translating this of further Commodore music hardware, perhaps even a MIDI interface which will allow professional-standard synthesizers to be connected to the 64. Commodore looks like the promise of a happy future for musical 64 users. ■



Music Maker — good fun and easy to learn



How to teach your Micro a thing or two

Thousands of home computer owners have yet to discover their microcomputer's potential to help with many of the problems and decisions that come up every day in the home or office.

Perhaps you have always promised yourself that you would teach yourself programming, but have been put off by manuals which seem to assume a lifetime spent studying computer science and mathematics. Maybe you have looked at other computer books, but have yet to find one which is free of unnecessary jargon or where the programs examples bear some relevance to real life and not space invaders.

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This month's special offer, which is only open to Commodore Horizons readers, features five programs for the Commodore 64 from Supersoft.

Free Zoom Monitor

Mikro Assembler

This popular assembler will enable you to write complete source code as easily as Basic. Written by Andrew Trott, it contains a full screen editor, a clean parse assembler and can be used with tape or disk. A first dozen machine code memory events (101-120) is included in the package.

Usual price:

£17.95

Discount Club price:

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(+ free Zoom Monitor)

Today!

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Software	Price	Type	Disk*	Cartridge
Mikro Assembler + Free Zoom Monitor			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Basicalc	£13.45	£17.45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Music Master	£13.45	£17.45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interdictor Pilot	£13.45	£17.45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graphics Designer	£13.45	£17.45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Disk product required	



Interdictor Pilot

The space flight simulator is set in space flight simulation. Written by Lawrence Marshall (Commodore Petrol), this program puts you in charge of an Interdictor MkII combat patrol craft. Your mission is to engage and destroy ships of the Jedi-Gungan alliance. Extremely complex and comprehensive. Usual price: £17.95. Discount Club price: £15.45.

Music Master

If you have ever wished to use your 64 as an electronic music synthesizer, this is the program for you. Developed by Mark and Helen Parsons and for disk, while any combination of voices can be played simultaneously. A Background Music feature enables the programmed rhythms and patterns. Also, Music Master, written by Mark Hughes, also enables you to create a variety of special effects, including echoes and phasing.

Usual price:

£17.95

Discount Club price:

£13.45

Graphics designer

Written entirely in machine code, this program contains a demonstration. It is complete with a complete character set and update. It also includes inside the number of rendered columns as defined, but the number of dots per space is halved. Works from both keyboard and joystick. Usual price: £19.95. Discount Club price: £15.45.

Printed on one side

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Flight Simulator II takes to the air

That driving young man in his flying machine: Pete Gannard finds that taking off is a great deal easier than landing

THESE ARE flight simulators, and there are flight simulators, and in the last of the second that has been produced has improved little more than presenting a few buttons, having a few engine noises and saying a couple of words after the screen. A real pilot would be very dismayed by the quality of most flight simulator software currently available.

Apart, that is, from this one. Flight Simulator II is a programming tour de force, and everything about the package speaks of a living crew and attention to detail. Included in the package is no diskette, one program manual, and one further manual comprising itself with flight physics and aircraft control as it applies both to this program and to flying generally. It is only available on disk, due to the complexity of the use of programs in its other programs, and on screen displays are continuously called up from disk, and the random access that the pictures enable (helpful to those using tape). You can play, if that's the right word for a program of this standard, using a combination of keyboard and one or two joysticks, although you can get by using the keyboard alone if you wish.

Further documentation supplied is impressive. There is a flight reference card, telling you what all the main controls do, along with four maps of various airport areas. These cover the Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, and New York and Boston areas, listing all the major airports in the vicinity. Finally, the amount of detail that has gone into putting this whole package together is highly commendable.

The only thing that was found to be at fault in this first encounter was an auto-turbooping state, detecting some of the features mentioned in the comprehensive manual that do not, in fact, exist. Since everything else is operated cleanly in the last detail, it comes as a shame that such a factor as the effect of wind turbulence has been omitted. However, this is but a minor criticism.

Off the ground

To get off the ground and get the program running requires a good few minutes, during which time you see some rather strange displays as screen as various high resolution displays are called up and discarded in favour of others. Throughout the game, the border

continually changes colour whenever any new files are called up; a nice touch, so-in you know that the computer's still doing something.

The plane that you are about to pilot is a Piper PA-34-110 Archer II, which is a single engine plane, top speed of around 150 miles per hour, with nose retractable gear and equipped with a good set of controls. Apparently, this particular plane was chosen because it has a good performance, but is relatively easy to fly.

Once the initial files have loaded, you are asked whether you are using a colour or black and white monitor (colour displays are tampered according to whether in operation) and then whether you want to go onto demo flight mode or test flight. Either way you are given the program proper, and can start to actually do a few things with the plane.

You start off at Meigs Field airport in Chicago, a small airport surrounded by Lake Michigan. The atmosphere displays a heavily spilt up into two sections, the bottom half displaying the control panel, while the top half is reserved for a small, colour (if the appropriate option is chosen) three dimensional display of what you're

using out of the front of the craft. The display can be altered to give you a view 90 degrees to the left or right, and also a view of what's going on behind you.

Also, at this point in the game before we actually get off the ground, many other parameters and options can be chosen and mixed, by entering what is referred to as the editor. Here, such factors as environment, world speed, weapon system, difficulty of flight (whether you have a limited plane, or a more realistic one), music, and so on, can all be readily altered.

There is a further Jerry Langford subsystem within the main one, which covers the progress from being a flight cadet in a World War II fighter plane, to one of the best. For now, let's get off the ground.

For most, you really do get the feeling that you are actually moving at a plane at a runway, taking pounds off! As the throttle is opened up and you raise the elevator a little, the sound that you hear changes accordingly, the way that the theme of the aircraft gradually changes also, and the control panel in front of you flickers into life.

After a few seconds, that magical moment arrives where you become airborne, and you rapidly realize that you haven't had the classical property and don't know what an aero (or rather, off to you've done). This is quite an alarming feeling, because the package is so realistic. Once in the air, the control panel shows wings, altitude, artificial horizon, slip indicator and much more.

Altering the rotors, elevators, elevons and flaps can produce a decent, and

with a well-timed work they machine prints up the simple word "Tread!" to indicate that you've had it. This problem has, unfortunately, to go away soon or again.

After a few more experiments which usually result in similar disasters, you slowly begin to get the hang of the thing, and attempt to make more serious flights to another airport. Not being too adventurous at first, I selected nearby Verulam County, which seemed like a fairly straightforward flight. Before takeoff, you are well advised to consult the map for information on the place you're going to try and get to, since this gives you a wealth of useful information about it, including just exactly where it is in relation to you, in terms of coordinates and altitude.

Unsuccessful flights

After a few unsuccessful flights like this, as I mention is about the more difficult part of *Flying High*, finding accessibility of either to real life or using such a realistic simulation as this, you can get more damage and attempt longer flights. The program, after all, is equipped to cope with the whole world, and although you've only got few fuel tanks on board you can obviously land and refuel en route to your destination. Landing at some of the more famous airports produces some startling three-dimensional displays (the Tower of Liberty), and throughout I was just as impressed, and as concerned, about the whole thing.

The World War I fighter version mentioned earlier is probably less successful than its modern day counter-

part, because the controls are not yet polished to avoid much chance of open surfaces. Here, we have the familiar three-dimensional view out of the front window, but one or two things have changed. Your radar will now show enemy planes approaching, and give some indication of their relative position and altitude. The plane is now equipped with machine guns, and the right of the screen of the visual display record what you're aiming at at the time. In my case, mostly a mountain or two, but I did manage one or two enemy.

Your mission here is to destroy the enemy, and research their bases (on one side of a river for the enemy, on the other side you have your own base), and it's a good idea to have a rest before attacking enemy bases, as this gives you the chance of thinking over where everything is.

There is so much that one could say about a set of programs as good as this, that it would take an entire magazine to do justice to it. Professional pilots have said that they reckon it is to be about the best simulation they've ever seen, and although I've never flown a plane in my life just now will allow the distance unassisted while trying to get the hang of that, I would have to agree. The review copy was supplied by the 64 Supplies Company of PO Box 18, Wincanton, Somerset, which markets Flight Simulator II at £15.

Everything that a pilot would expect in flight is in there somewhere, and anybody who has been disillusioned about flight simulators in the past should keep this in mind. You won't be getting different, and don't stand spending a few weeks looking flying planes in the beauty of your front room.



Hideous Bill is back – in Steve Lee's **RATWHACK**

VIRGIN GAMES has been around for more than a year now, and has matured from a sketchy, backwoods sort of an effort into a company with a big reputation and a good line-up of games.

Yester's star programmer Steve Lee has written *Hideous Bill in Rat Whack* especially for Commodore 64. Though it's quite nice for a writer to have his name put on a few lines ... "You could enhance it by adding more sprays to corrupt Hideous Bill and the rats." Apart from that the game has most of the elements of a conventional game, round offence, multi-levels and progressively more

difficult stages ...

You must guide Hideous Bill through the maze of deadly oscillating rat droppings, to stamp on the rats which scatter from one direction to another. The game requires a joystick or port controller, but the Mouse Man coupling at #400-#409 could be changed to send the keyboard.

Variables include RD, no. directions, T, no. for dead rats, CMI, press counter, DM, directions of pixel movement, SC, score, and LV, level.

Read this month's profile of Steve for some background on *Hideous Bill* and Steve's other pretensions for Virgin. ■



S. PRINT NUMBER: RWT WHICH. NO.: STEVE LEE 1994*

1200 0001000000, 0001001000

1120 0001000000

1240 0001000000

1360 0001000000

1480 0001000000

1580 0001000000

2480 0010110000

40000 WIN PRESS FIRE DOWN

40100 >=INT(100*RND(1))

40200 IF <=INT(RND(1)+1.25) = GDT040940

40300 IF <=INT(RND(1)+1.35) = GDT040940

40400 IF <=INT(RND(1)+1.5) = GDT040940

40500 IF <=INT(RND(1)+1.5) = GDT040940

40600 IF <=INT(RND(1)+1.75)

40700 >=INT(100*RND(1))

40800 FOR I = 1 TO 2

40900 BB.TURN

41000 FOR RND(I) = 0 TO 2

41100 PRESET 000000

PRESS FIRE TO PLAY *

41200 >=PRET(0x3200+1)*INT(100*RND(1))

41300 SC+=1,L+=5

41400 0001000000, 0001000000, 0001000000, 0001000000

41500 RETURN

42000 SCR.CHECK FOR HANDLING CELL IN

42100 >=PRET(0x3200)

42200 IF >=AND(L>=4,THEN(42000))



Continued on page 24

4222 POKES92498,321POKE92498,32
4223 POKE117038
4224 POKE94267,A1HEAT;POKE94267,0
4225 IPPEER,93258,(03)THEH14258
4226 POKE93257,02100POKE256
4228 POKES92498,228
4229 LVP19-1,LPLV,0THEH07041=0
4270 PRINT'1 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0
4292 A1HEAT,93258,
4299 RETURN
4300 REH SET UP SCRATCH
4301 PRINT'1A'
4310 CLEAR,93258
4311 PRINT'1 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0
4312 PRINT'1 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0
4313 RET
4714 PRINT'1 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0 THEH07041=0
4715 PRINT'1A'
4720 FORI=1200TO1247STEP3
4721 I=INT(SQRH(1200)+0.5)
4722 FORI=I+1TO1247STEP1
4723 I=INT(SQRH(1247)+0.5)
4724 FORI=I+1TO1247STEP1
4725 I=INT(SQRH(1248)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4726 FORI=1249TO1270STEP3
4727 I=INT(SQRH(1270)+0.5)
4728 FORI=I+1TO1270STEP1
4729 I=INT(SQRH(1271)+0.5)
4730 FORI=I+1TO1271STEP1
4731 I=INT(SQRH(1272)+0.5),1,HEAT
4732 FORI=1273TO1273STEP1
4733 I=INT(SQRH(1273)+0.5)
4734 RETURN
4740 FORI=1200TO1247STEP3
4741 I=INT(SQRH(1200)+0.5)
4742 FORI=I+1TO1247STEP1
4743 FORI=1248TO1248STEP1
4744 I=INT(SQRH(1248)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4745 FORI=1249TO1249STEP1
4746 I=INT(SQRH(1249)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4747 FORI=1250TO1250STEP1
4748 I=INT(SQRH(1250)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4749 FORI=1251TO1251STEP1
4750 I=INT(SQRH(1251)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4751 FORI=1252TO1252STEP1
4752 I=INT(SQRH(1252)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4753 FORI=1253TO1253STEP1
4754 I=INT(SQRH(1253)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4755 FORI=1254TO1254STEP1
4756 I=INT(SQRH(1254)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4757 FORI=1255TO1255STEP1
4758 I=INT(SQRH(1255)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4759 FORI=1256TO1256STEP1
4760 I=INT(SQRH(1256)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4761 FORI=1257TO1257STEP1
4762 I=INT(SQRH(1257)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4763 FORI=1258TO1258STEP1
4764 I=INT(SQRH(1258)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4765 FORI=1259TO1259STEP1
4766 I=INT(SQRH(1259)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4767 FORI=1260TO1260STEP1
4768 I=INT(SQRH(1260)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4769 FORI=1261TO1261STEP1
4770 I=INT(SQRH(1261)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4771 FORI=1262TO1262STEP1
4772 I=INT(SQRH(1262)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4773 FORI=1263TO1263STEP1
4774 I=INT(SQRH(1263)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4775 FORI=1264TO1264STEP1
4776 I=INT(SQRH(1264)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4777 FORI=1265TO1265STEP1
4778 I=INT(SQRH(1265)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4779 FORI=1266TO1266STEP1
4780 I=INT(SQRH(1266)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4781 FORI=1267TO1267STEP1
4782 I=INT(SQRH(1267)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4783 FORI=1268TO1268STEP1
4784 I=INT(SQRH(1268)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4785 FORI=1269TO1269STEP1
4786 I=INT(SQRH(1269)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4787 FORI=1270TO1270STEP1
4788 I=INT(SQRH(1270)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4789 FORI=1271TO1271STEP1
4790 I=INT(SQRH(1271)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4791 FORI=1272TO1272STEP1
4792 I=INT(SQRH(1272)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4793 FORI=1273TO1273STEP1
4794 I=INT(SQRH(1273)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4795 FORI=1274TO1274STEP1
4796 I=INT(SQRH(1274)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4797 FORI=1275TO1275STEP1
4798 I=INT(SQRH(1275)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4799 FORI=1276TO1276STEP1
4800 I=INT(SQRH(1276)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4801 FORI=1277TO1277STEP1
4802 I=INT(SQRH(1277)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4803 FORI=1278TO1278STEP1
4804 I=INT(SQRH(1278)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4805 FORI=1279TO1279STEP1
4806 I=INT(SQRH(1279)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4807 FORI=1280TO1280STEP1
4808 I=INT(SQRH(1280)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4809 FORI=1281TO1281STEP1
4810 I=INT(SQRH(1281)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4811 FORI=1282TO1282STEP1
4812 I=INT(SQRH(1282)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4814 I=INT(SQRH(1283)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4820 I=INT(SQRH(1286)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4825 FORI=1289TO1289STEP1
4826 I=INT(SQRH(1289)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4827 FORI=1290TO1290STEP1
4828 I=INT(SQRH(1290)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4829 FORI=1291TO1291STEP1
4830 I=INT(SQRH(1291)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4831 FORI=1292TO1292STEP1
4832 I=INT(SQRH(1292)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4839 FORI=1296TO1296STEP1
4840 I=INT(SQRH(1296)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4841 FORI=1297TO1297STEP1
4842 I=INT(SQRH(1297)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4843 FORI=1298TO1298STEP1
4844 I=INT(SQRH(1298)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4845 FORI=1299TO1299STEP1
4846 I=INT(SQRH(1299)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4847 FORI=1300TO1300STEP1
4848 I=INT(SQRH(1300)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4849 FORI=1301TO1301STEP1
4850 I=INT(SQRH(1301)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4851 FORI=1302TO1302STEP1
4852 I=INT(SQRH(1302)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4853 FORI=1303TO1303STEP1
4854 I=INT(SQRH(1303)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4855 FORI=1304TO1304STEP1
4856 I=INT(SQRH(1304)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4857 FORI=1305TO1305STEP1
4858 I=INT(SQRH(1305)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4859 FORI=1306TO1306STEP1
4860 I=INT(SQRH(1306)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4861 FORI=1307TO1307STEP1
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4863 FORI=1308TO1308STEP1
4864 I=INT(SQRH(1308)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4865 FORI=1309TO1309STEP1
4866 I=INT(SQRH(1309)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4867 FORI=1310TO1310STEP1
4868 I=INT(SQRH(1310)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4869 FORI=1311TO1311STEP1
4870 I=INT(SQRH(1311)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4871 FORI=1312TO1312STEP1
4872 I=INT(SQRH(1312)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4873 FORI=1313TO1313STEP1
4874 I=INT(SQRH(1313)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4876 I=INT(SQRH(1314)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4879 FORI=1316TO1316STEP1
4880 I=INT(SQRH(1316)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4881 FORI=1317TO1317STEP1
4882 I=INT(SQRH(1317)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4883 FORI=1318TO1318STEP1
4884 I=INT(SQRH(1318)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4885 FORI=1319TO1319STEP1
4886 I=INT(SQRH(1319)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4887 FORI=1320TO1320STEP1
4888 I=INT(SQRH(1320)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4889 FORI=1321TO1321STEP1
4890 I=INT(SQRH(1321)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4891 FORI=1322TO1322STEP1
4892 I=INT(SQRH(1322)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4894 I=INT(SQRH(1323)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
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4900 I=INT(SQRH(1326)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4901 FORI=1327TO1327STEP1
4902 I=INT(SQRH(1327)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4903 FORI=1328TO1328STEP1
4904 I=INT(SQRH(1328)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4905 FORI=1329TO1329STEP1
4906 I=INT(SQRH(1329)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4907 FORI=1330TO1330STEP1
4908 I=INT(SQRH(1330)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4909 FORI=1331TO1331STEP1
4910 I=INT(SQRH(1331)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4911 FORI=1332TO1332STEP1
4912 I=INT(SQRH(1332)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4913 FORI=1333TO1333STEP1
4914 I=INT(SQRH(1333)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4915 FORI=1334TO1334STEP1
4916 I=INT(SQRH(1334)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4917 FORI=1335TO1335STEP1
4918 I=INT(SQRH(1335)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4919 FORI=1336TO1336STEP1
4920 I=INT(SQRH(1336)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4921 FORI=1337TO1337STEP1
4922 I=INT(SQRH(1337)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4923 FORI=1338TO1338STEP1
4924 I=INT(SQRH(1338)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4925 FORI=1339TO1339STEP1
4926 I=INT(SQRH(1339)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4927 FORI=1340TO1340STEP1
4928 I=INT(SQRH(1340)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4929 FORI=1341TO1341STEP1
4930 I=INT(SQRH(1341)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4931 FORI=1342TO1342STEP1
4932 I=INT(SQRH(1342)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4933 FORI=1343TO1343STEP1
4934 I=INT(SQRH(1343)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4935 FORI=1344TO1344STEP1
4936 I=INT(SQRH(1344)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4937 FORI=1345TO1345STEP1
4938 I=INT(SQRH(1345)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4939 FORI=1346TO1346STEP1
4940 I=INT(SQRH(1346)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4941 FORI=1347TO1347STEP1
4942 I=INT(SQRH(1347)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4943 FORI=1348TO1348STEP1
4944 I=INT(SQRH(1348)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4945 FORI=1349TO1349STEP1
4946 I=INT(SQRH(1349)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4947 FORI=1350TO1350STEP1
4948 I=INT(SQRH(1350)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4949 FORI=1351TO1351STEP1
4950 I=INT(SQRH(1351)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4951 FORI=1352TO1352STEP1
4952 I=INT(SQRH(1352)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4953 FORI=1353TO1353STEP1
4954 I=INT(SQRH(1353)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4955 FORI=1354TO1354STEP1
4956 I=INT(SQRH(1354)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4957 FORI=1355TO1355STEP1
4958 I=INT(SQRH(1355)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4959 FORI=1356TO1356STEP1
4960 I=INT(SQRH(1356)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4961 FORI=1357TO1357STEP1
4962 I=INT(SQRH(1357)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4963 FORI=1358TO1358STEP1
4964 I=INT(SQRH(1358)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4965 FORI=1359TO1359STEP1
4966 I=INT(SQRH(1359)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4967 FORI=1360TO1360STEP1
4968 I=INT(SQRH(1360)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4969 FORI=1361TO1361STEP1
4970 I=INT(SQRH(1361)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4971 FORI=1362TO1362STEP1
4972 I=INT(SQRH(1362)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4973 FORI=1363TO1363STEP1
4974 I=INT(SQRH(1363)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4975 FORI=1364TO1364STEP1
4976 I=INT(SQRH(1364)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4977 FORI=1365TO1365STEP1
4978 I=INT(SQRH(1365)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4979 FORI=1366TO1366STEP1
4980 I=INT(SQRH(1366)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4981 FORI=1367TO1367STEP1
4982 I=INT(SQRH(1367)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4983 FORI=1368TO1368STEP1
4984 I=INT(SQRH(1368)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4985 FORI=1369TO1369STEP1
4986 I=INT(SQRH(1369)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4987 FORI=1370TO1370STEP1
4988 I=INT(SQRH(1370)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4989 FORI=1371TO1371STEP1
4990 I=INT(SQRH(1371)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4991 FORI=1372TO1372STEP1
4992 I=INT(SQRH(1372)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4993 FORI=1373TO1373STEP1
4994 I=INT(SQRH(1373)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4995 FORI=1374TO1374STEP1
4996 I=INT(SQRH(1374)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4997 FORI=1375TO1375STEP1
4998 I=INT(SQRH(1375)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT
4999 FORI=1376TO1376STEP1
5000 I=INT(SQRH(1376)+0.5)+1,1,HEAT



```

4700 RETURN
4701 REM START NEW DAT
4710 IF PEEK(13200) < 1, 1401 THE HOME 5339, 2281 GOT 04702
4720 POKE 2020, 0, 0
4730 IF PEEK(1610) > 0 THEN HOME:POKE 63256, 324:POKE 63264, 120:POKE 20470, 252, 60 TO 4700
4740 END:POKE 63256, 324:POKE 63264, 141:POKE 20470, 252
4750 RETURN
4800 REM MOVE ROM FROM J78 PORT 1
4801 POKE 14701
4802 AND PEEK(13200) 11
4803 IF PEEK(13200) < 271 THEN H=080
4804 IF PEEK(13200) > 271 THEN H=094
4805 IF PEEK(13200) > 287 THEN H=09E
4806 IF PEEK(13200) > 294 THEN H=0B0
4810 IF PEEK(13200) > 301 THEN H=0C0
4820 POKE 2020, PEEK(13200) + 4
4830 IF L=H+4 THEN H=0D0
4840 POKE 2020, PEEK(13200) - 4
4850 IF L=H+2, THEN H=0D2
4860 POKE 2020, PEEK(13200) + 4
4870 IF L=H+11 THEN H=0D9
4880 POKE 2020, PEEK(13200) - 4
4890 RETURN
4900 IF L=H+12 = INT(H/4)+09
4901 POKE 2020, 321:POKE 64203, 33
4902 RETURN
4903 REM GET SPRITE DATA
4910 FOR I=0 TO 15
4920 READ#1:POKE 16128+I, R#1:H#1:A#1
4930 REM SET UP VIDEO CHIP
4940 POKE 14704?
4950 READ#1:P#1:200:THE#14902
4952 POKE 20248+I, P#1
4953 POKE 20249+I, P#1
4955 HEL#1.
4960 REM SPRITE POINTERS
4970 POKE 2040, 204:POKE 2041, 204:POKE 2042, 204:POKE 2043, 204
4980 POKE 2044, 205:POKE 2045, 205
4990 REM SOUND DATA
5000 POKE 20201:REM#1:POKE 64272+I, A#1:H#1
5005 RETURN
5010 REM INIT RIGHT DATA,
5020 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5030 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5040 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5050 DATA 128, 0, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 255
5060 DATA 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128
5070 DATA 192, 192, 192, 192, 192, 192, 192, 192
5080 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5090 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5095 REM INIT LEFT DATA
5100 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5110 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5120 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5130 DATA 1, 1, 1, 1, 128, 128, 128, 191
5140 DATA 17, 255, 255, 21, 255, 255, 255, 45
5150 DATA 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128
5160 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5170 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5175 REM END DATA
5180 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5190 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
5200 DATA 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

```





5222 DATA=148,0,196,70,0,204,102,0
 5223 DATA=234,10,0,171,232,0,222,122
 5242 DATA=221,104,0,217,216,0,217
 5259 DATA=238,0,219,218,0,217,216,0
 5266 DATA=219,218,0,219,216,0,219,216
 5270 DATA=123,238,0,71,242,0,0
 5274 REM FILE DATA
 5275 DATA=0,0,0,0,0,0,1,04
 5276 DATA=0,104,0,0,244,0,0
 5278 DATA=252,0,12,0,0,4,00,0
 5279 DATA=0,0,0,1,00,0,4,0,0
 5280 DATA=0,0,28,100,0,0,0,0
 5286 DATA=0,0,100,0,0,100,0
 5294 DATA=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 5295 DATA=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 5297 REM VIDEO CHIP DATA
 5418 DATA=0,49,28,227,0,0,49,0,7,22
 5420 DATA=0,258,258,258,258,0,0,258,258
 5428 DATA=258,258,258,258,0,10,258,0,0
 5430 DATA=0,11,0,0,0,10,7,10
 5432 DATA=10,10,10,4,10,0,0,10
 5500 REM SOUND CHIP DATA
 5510 DATA=0,20,0,0,0,20,0
 5520 DATA=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
 5530 DATA=0,1,0,0,0,0,112,200
 5540 DATA=0,0,0,10



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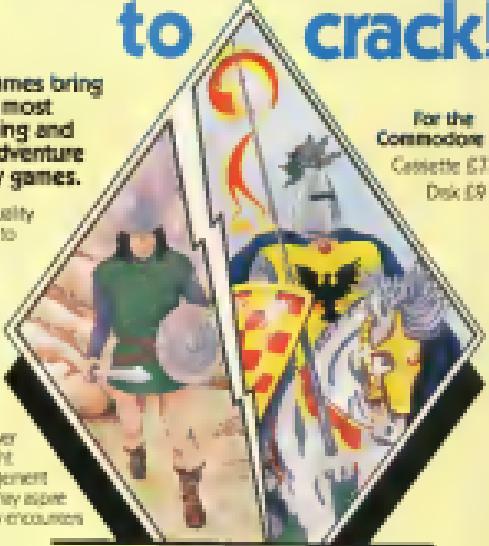
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Commodore's Christmas presents

Two great prizes



£5 A Christmas bonus, Commodore UK is offering a Plus4 and a C16 as prizes in this special competition.

You'll all have read the reviews of Commodore's new 16-bit home computer. The Plus4, with its built-in monitor and compatibility with a wide range of Commodore peripherals, is the ideal home entertainment machine — and



the C16, with its spectacular graphics and many programming languages, is the best introduction to computing, as well as being a powerful games machine.

To win, all you have to do is put as many of these six important features of the new machines. For instance, if you think the most important feature is "Easy programming", then enter C in box One

Then fill in the rest of the box in an original manner in either words or lines, and post your entry to the competition address. If you do not wish to cut your copy of *Computer Horizons*, photocopies or even plain paper copies will be accepted.

Usual competition rules apply. The Editor's judgement is final.

- A:** Advanced 7501 microprocessor
- B:** Full size, full stroke Mechanical keyboard
- C:** Easy programming with Basic 3.5
- D:** 320x200 pixel screen resolution
- E:** 121 combinations of colour and luminosity level
- F:** Help key to highlight programming errors
- G:** Two joystick ports for games and utilities
- H:** Built-in machine language monitor

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3	<input type="checkbox"/>
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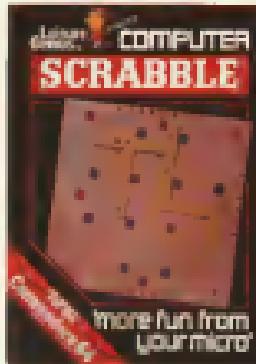


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Charting your progress

In the first of a two-part series, David Lawrence shows how to create a variety of charts and graphs.

THE CII is particularly good at displaying information in ways which are more immediately understandable than the use of faces and figures. This article together with next month's consists of three programs which will create graphs of one kind or another, both in low and high resolution.

The program uses Graph which creates a very efficient and powerful line graph at high resolution. Puchary will take a limited amount of data and display it in the form of a circle split into multi-colored segments and Graph II which allows you to create a complex 3-D bar chart.

One of the problems of working within IBM of memory is that high resolution programs will often run into what is called "paging" very soon. Scope for the manipulation of data in optimization programs. In the first Graph program, we consider one way round this limitation by creating a program which does not have to use all memory by placing programs in the core, moving data in memory or placing data for storage on an disk or tape. Techniques introduced during the course of the Graph programs include the flexible use of DATA statements and the use of logical conditions as variables.

Modules 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 had the data for the graph. Didn't it seem weird if at this stage you had to download all the node names of all the figures? That's the last lesson phase where you have entered and used the program once or twice, and experienced only positive user changes.

Comments

Lines 3800-3899: These lines contain the name which the user wishes to give the graph as a whole, and the labels to be attached to the vertical and horizontal axis. Note that in such case the phrase before the command is DATA statement; it is thus clearly the representation of the user and will be ignored by the program — the action is essential to separate the first phrase from the important phrase which follows.

Line Net-308. This two stage of the graph will be divided up into units for ease of reading. The units will always be the same length, but the user can specify how many units each will be held on each

Line 3000-11. For example, the graph may suggest to the marketing agent of wheat produced by a country credit a number of years, the user might wish to make each point on the current data represent a sum of

1,000 tons. Rather than make the two divide up the annual figure into units of 1,000 before dividing it, the figure in the box allows the state to get organized so that every clause can be enforced in full.

Line 400-404: These lines build the DATA so which the graph will be based on. In the example, these figures will generate a smooth, bell shaped curve. Note that there is a parameter for each line figure for each and all the horizontal axis, starting at position one, through the whole of the horizontal axis does not have to be used. As many DATA curves as desired may be included on each separate line, thereby the total of four lines for a minimum of

Line comments. These lines allow more data to be entered, though they are not included in the test graph presented here. You can use as many class instances as memory will allow, but the information must be terminated by a DATA statement indicating the next END. Then the signal in the program that it has reached the end of the DATA to be used for the graph — unless if more DATA statements follow.

Module 21.1 shows the framework one which the general graph will be placed, complete with the axes, the axes and the various labels specified.

Comments

Class Notes: The End Game

down, a line from near the top left hand corner of the screen to near the bottom left hand corner, continuing at a right-angle across the bottom of the screen to near the bottom right-hand corner.

Lane Knut The C16's data pointer is set to point to the first item of DATA following the start of the program at \$800. The RETIREMENT will prevent an OUT OF DATA error being generated if the program is started with DATA. Using DATA with the pointer to the first item of DATA, however,

Lines 1980-111B: The labels for the graphs in a whole, the horizontal axis and the vertical axes are copied from the 1980 assignments and pasted on the answer. In the case of the label for the vertical axis, a loop is used to point the label character by character down the left-hand side of the answer.

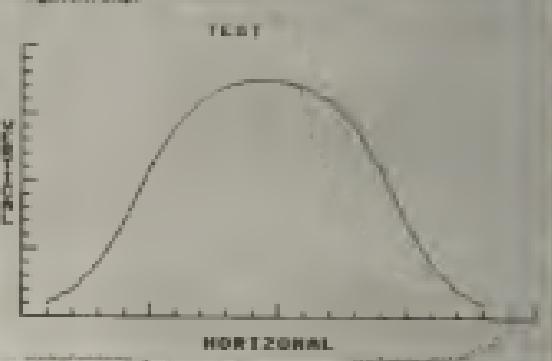
Note that in each case there are two READ instructions. The first one picks up the phrase before the comma as the DATA argument. This is then immediately succeeded by a reading another string into

第 1 章 基本概念

Line 112B: The number of dashes to be placed on the vertical axis (100) is read from the next DATA statement. The length of the vertical axis (180 pixels) is then divided by this number to arrive at the length of each dashes as shown in Fig.

Base 1104-1159: This loop does not
mark in the second slot to record the
Western specified by the slot. One slot is

From Li Group

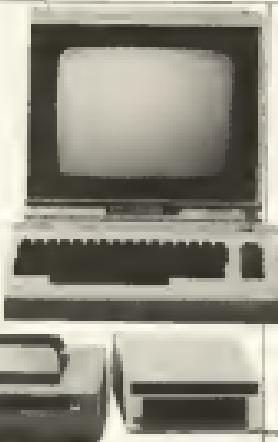


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of its right side of less than the expression $(A>0) = INT(1/2)$, which has the effect of making the mark for each unit larger than the rest. To understand the expression, you need to know something about the way in which logical conditions are treated by the C11.

When the C11's BASIC interpreter, the source machine code program which runs BASIC for you, sees across a condition following an IF, something like $A>0$, $B=0$ or $A<=0$ it needs to determine whether that condition is true or false before deciding whether to carry out the action specified by the IF statement. That is, it needs to see

whether the value of $A>0$ is true (if $A=0$ isn't it?) and if it is false (if $A=0$ and $B=0$) in order to make its decision, the condition is evaluated according to the current values of A and B for whom variables have been specified and its resolution is given a value which is taken as the value of the condition if true and zero if not (condition not? that matters, a fact which you have forgotten, for yourself by reading the following small test basic, in direct mode:

10 PRINT TRUE FALSE

The result will be that TRUE is printed, so the zeros mean the value following the IF statement is not zero (any non-zero, positive or negative, will produce the same effect). Now try

10 PRINT NOT TRUE FALSE

which prints

```
10 PRINT NOT TRUE FALSE
NOT TRUE FALSE
```

This time, nothing will be printed on the screen. At the moment, however, we are not so much interested in the way IF works but in the way conditions are evaluated, so try the following:

10 IF A=0 THEN

20 PRINT A

30 END IF

What you should see is -1, the value of the condition. Why try

10 IF A=0 THEN

20 PRINT A

30 END IF

The result now will be 0, since the condition is not true. At first this may seem interesting but probably irrelevant. In fact, this ability to extract a value from a logical condition is of great value in programming, as line 1100 illustrates.

What line 1100 does is to draw a series of lines at right angles to the vertical axis so that the directions specified by the next command can be followed.

Module 3.1.3: Lines 1000-1200

```
1000 REM-----  
1010 READ DRAW GRID  
1020 REM-----  
1030 COLOR 0,1 : CDLP 1,0,4  
1040 GRAPHIC 1,1  
1050 LOCATE 20,20  
1060 DPPM TO 20,100  
1070 DPPM TO 200,100  
1080 RESTORE 3000  
1090 READ TH,TB : CHRR,13,1,TH  
1100 READ TH,TB : CHRR,13,24,TH  
1110 READ TH,TH,I : FOR I=1 TO LENGTH : CHRR,I  
    + TH,I,REDKTH,I,10 : NEXT  
1120 READ TH,NH : LH=INT(100/NH)  
1130 FOR I=1 TO NH  
1140 DPPM,20,100+I*LH TO 24-4*BULS-I*NH,I  
1150 =BLV  
1160 NEXT  
1170 READ TH,NH : LH=INT(200/NH)  
1180 =BLV  
1190 DPPM,20+1*LH,100 TO 20+BLV,LH,170+BLV,I  
1200 NEXT  
1200 READ TH,UNIT
```

produces

However, whenever the value of the loop variable I is exactly divisible by five (in every fifth step) the condition $(I>0 = INT(1/2))$ will be true and will take on the value minus one rather than zero. In other words, including $-4*BULS = INT(1/2)$ in the line which specifies the length of the marks for DRAWN, allows every fifth mark to be decided as length without the use of a complex IF THEN ELSE statement.

Note that to add four to the length of the marks, we have to take away four times the value of the condition, since it adds when true or minus one — taking away a minus number is equivalent to adding a positive one.

Line 1100-1190: Exactly the same process is carried out for the horizontal axis. Note that here, the small marks are drawn up-wards from the axis and go away from position 100 to position 170 above the screen. To increase the length of the mark, the LH has to be reduced to 112, and that is done by adding four times the value of the true condition.

Line 1200: The number of units represented by each division on the vertical axis is read from the DATA statement.

Finishing

To test this part of the program, all that is necessary is to RUN the program to the end. You should see the graph just drawn on the screen with TEST at the top, VERTICAL 40-0, the left-hand axis and HORIZONTAL along the bottom. The two axes should be evenly divided up into 20 units each.

Now at the end of this last part you will be left at high resolution mode. There is an easy way of getting back to normal.

GRAPHIC 0,0 : CHRR,0,0,0 : END

Graphically move to get back to the test screen. Simply press any key (not a control), followed by RETURN. This will generate a special key which automatically returns you to low resolution. This simple technique will save you a great deal of time in the future.

Module 3.1.4 draws the graph lines, using the information specified in the DATA module (Module 3.1.2).

Commentary

Lines 1000 and 1100-1190: Pressing STOP at any time during the main drawing sequence, or pressing any key once the graph has been drawn, returns the C11 to LOW resolution and lets out the data on which the graph is based. The user can now stop and change the graph settings any time.

Line 1200: COLLECTS will be used to record the position of batches of data along the horizontal axis.

Line 300: Two uses of DATA are plotted by the reader that two READ before the main loop is that the graph can only be begun if there is a place to draw from and a place to draw to.

Line 310: On each pass through the loop, a new line will only be drawn if there is a valid co-ordinate for it to be drawn to rather than the END indicator.

Lines 1000-1190: These lines define the two points between which we produce the graph will be drawn. The X, or horizontal, co-ordinates are calculated by multiplying COLUMN (the number of units the graph has progressed along the horizontal axis) by the length of pixels of the horizontal axis (LH). The constant 20 is the distance that the start of the horizontal axis is away from the left-hand axis.

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• The Y or vertical axis estimates are slightly more complex. Starting from the bottom-left corner end of the axis, which is 100 pixels down the screen, the value of the DATA area is first divided by UNIT. Thus if the DATA area were 1,000,000 and the size had specified that the vertical axis was to be divided into units of 100,000, $1,000,000 / 100,000 = 10$. Then the result would be $1,000,000 / 100,000 = 10$ units. Having arrived at the number of units, this is then multiplied by the length in pixels of the vertical axis (217). The figure arrived at is subtracted from 100 since the screen is numbered from zero at the top.

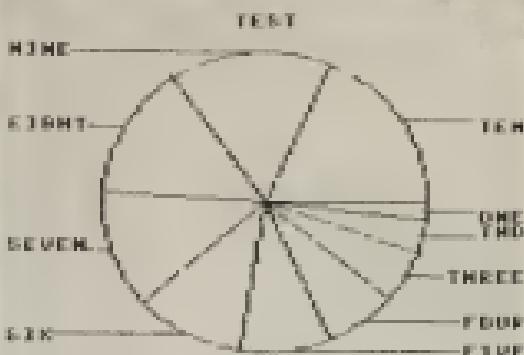
Line 3380: Each time a single line is drawn on the graph, an arc goes between the last point for the last line of the previous END, however, the following line will terminate the execution of the loop.

Timing

Run the finished program and you should see a smooth bell shaped curve drawn. When drawing is finished, press any key and you should see the DATA variables listed over the screen so that you can also check them as well.

The very useful way of presenting small amounts of data is the pie chart technique, where a circle is broken up into segments representing the proportion of a total broken out to the different parts which make it up. In the program which follows we shall show all that we have already learned about the mathematics of circles

Figure 2.2: Pie Chart



Draw the relative crudity of the following in graphics mode two:

and the Datastore of DATA statements in the last program

As with the previous high resolution graph, the figures on which the pie chart will be based are contained in DATA statements like those module 2.1.2. Note, however, that in the program as listed, the two arrays which will be used to hold the name of each size and its value are not

dimensioned, so you are forced to re-size.

Finally, a pie chart with more than 10 items is of little value, because it becomes too crowded to easily take in the information. Even so, you can if you wish include a dimensioning statement at the beginning of the program. If you do include such a statement and increase the number of items, you may find that you have to drop some of the module headings, since the program runs right up against the limits of memory.

Module 2.2.2 processes the data by the when. The information contained in the DATA module is read into the variables NAMES and ITEMS, and the array NAMES and A.

Comments

Line 4000: The value of the items to be divided are first added together to discover the total that the circle will represent. The DATA pointer is then RESTRICTED to the beginning of the quantity Figures and each quantity is read into a second figure which, when divided into 360, would give the same result as the original quantity divided into the total. For instance, if the total were 100, and the quantity for one item were 25, this would be translated into 25/100 of 360. These new figures will later be used to determine how large a chunk of the pie chart will be given to each item.

Testing

Enter the following lines from what will eventually be the control module, and then RUN the program and consider your final output.

If all is well, then nothing should happen initially — only if there is an error of some kind will you see anything. If you wish, however, you can print out the contents of the variables and arrays stored in P-

Module 2.2.1: Lines 4000–4080

```
4000 REM*****DATA FOR CHART*****
4010 REM DATA FOR CHART
4020 REM*****DATA FOR CHART*****
4030 DATA TITLE, TEST
4040 DATA NUMBER OF ITEMS,10
4050 DATA NAMES,ONE,TWO,THREE,FOUR,FIVE,SIX,EVEN,EIGHT,NINE,TEH
4060 DATA
4070 DATA QUANTITY,1,2,1,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
4080 DATA
```

Module 2.2.2: Lines 5000–5140

```
5000 REM*****DATA*****
5010 REM PROCESS DATA
5020 REM*****DATA*****
5030 RESTORE 4000
5040 READ T,ITEMS
5050 READ T,ITEMS
5060 READ T,I FOR I=0 TO ITEMS-1 : READ NAME
      I+1 : NEXT
5070 RESTORE 4070
5080 SUM=T : READ T,I FOR I=0 TO ITEMS-1 :
      READ T,I : SUM=SUM+T,I : NEXT
5090 RESTORE 4070
5100 READ T,I FOR I=0 TO ITEMS-2 : READ T,I
      I+1=(T/SUM)*360+R(1) : NEXT
5110 RETURN
```


4) the module just to ensure yourself.

Module 2.2.3 sets up the graphics mode and associated colours, and draws an 80x10 grid in the centre of the screen, together with the name for the chart.

Commentary

Line 2000: The graphics mode we are using is set in monochrome mode, which will allow us to have three different colours (other than black) on the screen at the same time. The advantage to this is that it makes the chart easier to read, but the more colours it is possible to have on the screen at any one time, the more memory is required in the C16 to store the colour of each individual pixel, and the more memory is wasted.

Since the graphics screen already uses up enough of the memory, when we go into monochrome mode the operating system does a trade-off between colours and detail. Once in monochrome the routines used we shall be able to actually do anything with well be able to print about two pixels across. This means, as far as the C16 is concerned, will no longer be 128 pixels across but 160, thus saving memory which can be devoted to accommodating the greater range of colours.

From now on, therefore, whenever you look at the X coordinate (passing the screen) of anything in the program, remember that you need to double it before it is comparable with the screen coordinates to perform high resolution programs in the book which use normal high resolution.

Line 2000: The initial expression in the CHAR statement simply ensures that no matter how long the title given in the chart, it should always end as it has been printed roughly in the middle of the top line.

Module 2.2.4 - Lines 2000-3100

```
2000 REM*****  
2010 REM INSERT SEGMENTS  
2020 REM*****  
2030 FOR I=0 TO ITEMS-1  
2040 R=PI*I/180#  
2050 DRW= .00,100 TO 00+@ECCOS(R),100+@ECDHC(R)  
2060 HEXT:=  
2070 FOR I=0 TO ITEMS-1  
2080 R=@C(I)+40/180#  
2090 CC=[-360#I]/3#+1 : IF I=ITEMS-1 THEN C=C#  
3100 PRINT CC,R0+@ECCOS(R),100+72#GHDRC,I  
3110 TR=CR(13#R1+1+1+ITEMS-1)>/2  
3120 IF R1+8#OK>2 THEN TR=TR+100  
3130 R=TR/100#  
3140 TM=TR+40#ECCOS(R)  
3150 TV=100+@ECDHC(R)  
3160 DH=R0#C(15#R1+TM-HDRC)  
3170 DRW ,TX,TY TO DX,TY  
3180 DRW 1,DX#4+OLEHNHRS(I)-1#*(DX+15#),TY/  
9,MRS(I)  
3190 HEXT:=  
3200 RETURN
```

Module 2.2.3: Lines 2000-2070

```
2000 REM*****  
2010 REM DRW FRAMEWORK  
2020 REM*****  
2030 @GRAPHIC 3,1  
2040 COLOR 8,1 : COLOR 1,2 : COLOR 2,4,4 :  
COLOR 3,6,4  
2050 CHAR ,28-LEHNNHRS)/2,0,NHRS  
2060 CIRCLE ,00,100,40,00  
2070 RETURN
```

Line 2000: Initialisation of the point mode, which allows dimensions in multi-colour mode. 1, indicates the position and dimensions of this routine, multiplying the first and third parameters by two.

Testing

Add the following line and run RUN the program:

```
1000 DATA 1,1  
1010 DATA 2,2  
1020 DATA 3,3
```

The result should be nothing, more exciting than the title given in the chart and a white circle. Press any key then STOP to get back to the normal screen.

Module 2.2.4 draws all the segments from which the chart will be divided, converts these and attaches the labels specified in the DATA module. In order to understand what is going on, you will need to be able to remember the simple mathematics of a circle.

Commentary

Line 2000-2080: A series of lines are drawn from the centre of the circle to the

circumference, dividing the circle up into segments, dividing the circle up into segments for the chart. The figure used are those enclosed in Module 2.2.2.

Line 2080-2100: The angles at which the segments start are calculated again, but this figure is added to make up one full line drawn by the previous loop. A position is then calculated on the basis of this angle which is just outside the circumference of the circle. The PAPNT command is then used to draw the wedge shaped segment in which the current point falls.

Line 2090 produces a copy of the three foreground colours specified in Module 2.2.1, except for the last segment, which is left as background colour. This is because it ensures that the final segments cannot be the same colour as the first three they are next to each other this would make the chart border to small.

Line 2100-2120: These two lines calculate an angle half way between the start and finish points of the current segment. It is possible that in moving from the start point to the finish point we will cross the 180# boundary on the circle, producing a bizarre figure — adding 180 rectifies this.

Line 2130-2150: The figure needed for defining a point in relation to the radius. The reason that the TM# and TV# values are stored in the variables TX and TY is the intention is that they are going to be used more than once in a loop and there would not be room to spell them out in full.

Line 2160: You will recognise the use of a logical condition here. In effect, it makes DO, either with or without according to whether the point defined by TX and TY is to the left or the right of the centre of the circle.

Lines 2170-2200: A line is drawn from the circumference of the circle to the edge of the screen on the left or the right as defined by DO. As the end of the line, as earlier every 1 is printed the label for the segment in which the line passes. The print position for labels on the right hand side is moved to the left so that they do not run off the end of the screen, again using a logical condition.

Testing

Add the following line and RUN the program:

You should see a display like the one at the beginning of the section for this program, except that it will be in colour rather than plain black and white.

Module 2.2.3 is the central module in

• Most of the lines for the have already been covered, but make sure that you have all the lines listed in the module or you will run into one or two references.

Commentary

Lines 1020 and 1028-1120: A brief error message to indicate that there is probably no data in the layout of the DATA module — that is not sufficient as a test, many space mistakes will not generate errors detectable by TRAP.

Testing

Change one of the figures under the QUANTITIES heading to a zero, then RUN the program. You should see the program-error message and then the DATA module listed out. Correct the defective module and RUN the program again. This time, press the LINE/CLEAR key (any key once the chart is drawn) should let you run the DATA module.

Having looked at two different means of presenting data at low resolution needs, it is time to consider methods of the maximum flexibility which Commodore's modified low-resolution graphics can provide. Using the low-resolution graphics character set only provides the user with ready-made effects which would be extremely difficult to provide in high resolution, it allows the full range of colours to be employed and, most importantly, the memory which would otherwise be tied up in the high-resolution screen.

In the final program we shall draw a

Module 2.2.3: Lines 1000-1150

```
1000 REM*****  
1010 REM CONTROL.  
1020 REM*****  
1028 TRAP 1120  
1040 GOSUB 55000  
1050 TRAP 1050  
1060 GOSUB 28000  
1070 GOSUB 28000  
1080 GETKEY RF  
1090 GRAPHIC 8  
1100 SCHCLR : LEST 4000-4000  
1110 END  
1120 PRINT "PROBLEMYEHWAL DDGDATAW (INPUT)"  
1130 FOR I=1 TO 3800 : NEXT : RESUME 1100
```

three-dimensional bar chart whose display is, I think, one of the few demonstrations of just how impressive the Commodore low resolution can be. In fact the limit of display that will allow you calling on the family to share them just how clever they really are.

Module 2.3.1 starts after the instruction `SCHCLR`. It is a straightforward module to draw a small number of variables and arrays.

Commentary

Line 3800: The array HH will be used to store the data for the graph. Since the figure is the D84 constant must be removed from zero, when a procedure has a space for three sets of seven dimensions

Line 3800: The array HH will be used to store the data. By mistake and ignorance can use just that module.

Line 3800: This array is made up of three colour control bytes, a character width, if present, change the print colour. The three colours in order, represent yellow, green and purple later on, the range will be used to provide flexible changes from one colour to another.

Line 3800: This INPUT is designed to allow a user module to call up a set of data for a graph from disk for input.

Module 2.3.1 which will be printed upon accepts the data. Since we are working at low resolution, there is no need for us to adopt the use of using DATA statements to take changing information block programs which work on useful information will make provision for the use of input mask information while the program is running — such programs are known as interactive. In the case of the present program, all the information can be gathered at one time, so when we see it in a module which requires information, use that information to ask for more and perform checks like mistakes in entry.

Commentary

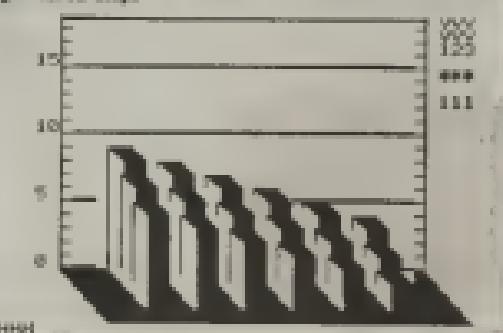
Lines 3800-3890: As with the last graph program, earlier, each single dot on the vertical axis can represent any value specified by the user. Note that because we are working at low resolution we do not have the same flexibility as in the previous program in the use of the vertical axis. The only program set for each one at one character square's height, and the format of the graph will allow 15 units on the vertical axis.

Lines 3890-3960: The graph will allow, as mentioned previously, three sets of six rows to be presented. They will be displayed in the form of three lines of up to six solid bars. Each line of bars will be called a bank, and the individual bars will be called columns. ■

The final part of this article will be published next month.

This article is based upon an extract from *The Working C64* by David Lawrence. It is published by Random House and costs £8.99.

Figure 2.3.1: 3D Graph

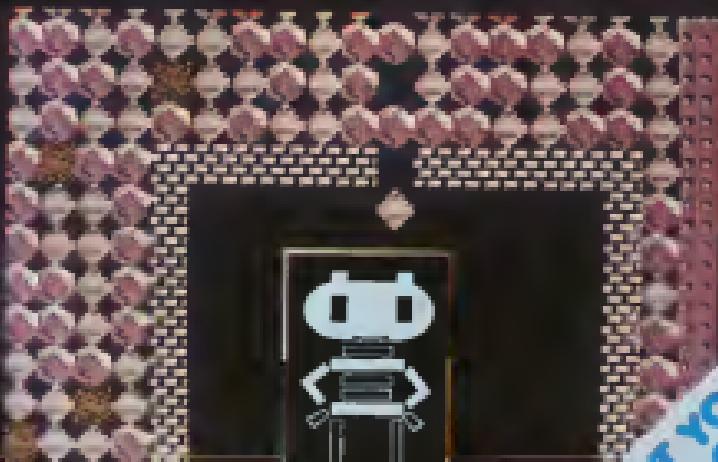


Module 2.3.1: Lines 2000-2090

```
2000 REM*****  
2010 FISH INITIALLISE  
2020 REM*****  
2030 COLOR 0,11 : QDOP 4,10 : SCHCLR  
2040 CHAR,16,1,"EYEW ONSEREDJOHPPH" : PRINT  
2050 DTH H4K2,67  
2060 REMCHAR,130  
2070 CDE="EYEL2CD1L0HOPPFDOSHV(Y/H) : "10  
2080 INPUT "EYEL2CD1L0HOPPFDOSHV(Y/H) : "10  
2090 RETURN
```

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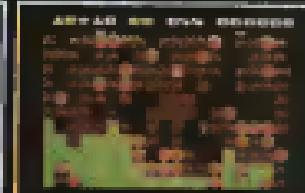
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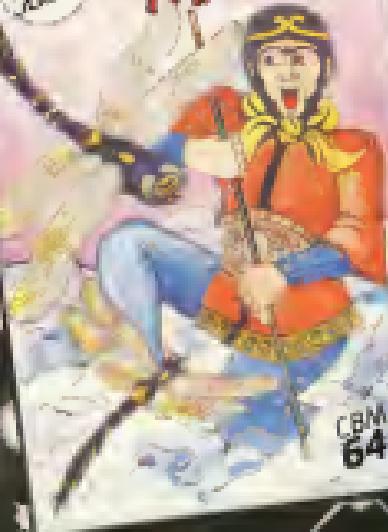
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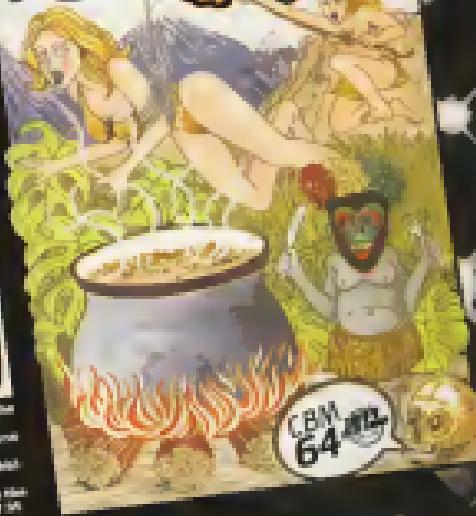
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Laser Zap

Basic version from Brother magazine
program by Jim DeMott

The aim of Laser Zap is to destroy the enemy ships and capture flying bases. Let the lasers move into your shooters, and avoid the Zappers, which will shoot your ship if you fall in line with it. Shoot the enemy ship or it will fire lasers at you,

and look out for the ships of your enemies plowing from the sky. Many instructions are included in the program. Use a joystick in Port One. Collect all the letters and they spell a message, and the game comes to an end.

```

1 REM-----BASIC-----4
2 REM LINEZ.ZAP.CPR 4
3 REM#D 5.DT4HNT 4
4 REM LINE.ZAP.CPR 4
5 REM#D 5.DT4HNT 4
6 REM
7 REM PENTFIRE CHIPICTERS
8 OSGBUS1385.DUSTRY.POKER50.128
19 PRINTINTOFILE(142) POKER50.48 CLR POKER50.34 FIELD/503040 RND204
15 POKER FIELD/1404251 FOR8=1TO511 POKER1+12009,PEEK(1+50248)*NEXT1
20 POKER,PEEK(1,000 POKER50.34,PEEK(503040) POKER50.72,OPEND(502720,RND248)+12
25 FOR8=12288TO12289+7 READPA POKER,PA NEXT1-J+1
30 DATA 255,128,248,252,248,128,255,0
35 FOR7=12782TO12790+7 READPA POKER,88 HEATX
40 DATA 8,8,3,200,127,63,31
45 FOR8=12552TO12562+7 READPA POKER,00 NEXTC
50 DATA 8,8,192,192,255,254,252,248
51 FOR7=12448+207012448+38 READPA POKER,00 NEXTUY
55 DATA 8,88,68,68,68,24,24,0
57 FOR8=12784TO12784+7 READPA POKER,00 NEXT3 POKER50288.0
60 DATA 8,68,68,68,68,126,255
61 FOR7=12448+207012448+7 READ PA POKER,1,HEXT
65 DATA 24,24,24,68,68,68,24,0
66 REM INT.DL12E WRITABLES
70 FB=1424 FC=556292 Z=1964 ZZ=56256 I=1965 II=56257 O=1342 OO=56204 PRINT"Z"
71 OF=1423 FO=556295 EH=1824 TY=552246
72 FOROO=1TO40 POKER1424-00,160 POKER 56218+00,6 NEXTOO
73 POKER,62 POKER,1
89 POKER8,0 POKER,1
91 PRINT"MAINCODE="SC PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXH"-50000H
92 IF F=1THE1200
93 IFU=1THE4208
95 IFOL=1THE4265
96 T=INT(100*PRK(1)) INT0THE0205
100 TT=INT(100PRK(1)) INT2THE0205
105 TR=INTX(100PRK(1)) INT2THE0206
110 RT=INTX(100PRK(1)) INT0THE0205
115 PR=PEEK(502321)
125 JPF=204 THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+49 RC=RC+49
130 JPF=Q46 THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+59 RC=RC+39
135 JPF=Q47 THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+41 RC=RC+1
140 JPF=Q45THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+41 RC=RC+41
145 JPF=203THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+48 RC=RC+48
150 JPF=Q49THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+33 RC=RC+33
155 JPF=251THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+1 RC=RC+1
160 JPF=Q20THEPOKER8,32 POKER,1 R0=R0+41 RC=RC+41
165 IF PR=209THE1100
170 POKER,32 POKER,1 W0 W0+4 R0=R0+49 RC=RC+49
175 POKER,32 POKER,1 I=I+1 II=II+1 IF I=2823THEHE=1964 II=56296
180 QDIO 75
185 POKER,32 POKER,1 W0 W0+4 R0=R0+49 RC=RC+49

```



```

1215 IF HSH="H"THENEND
1220 GOTO1218
1225 IF (SC-H)101THENHH=SC
1230 SC=0 GOTOSC
1235 POKE PB-281 POKERC-1 POKETH=1T0200 NEXTTN GOTO1200
1240 PRINT"COULD YOU PLEASE ANSWER THIS"
1245 PRINT"YOU ARE ONE OF THE SURVIVORS FROM"
1250 PRINT"THE WORLD WAR 3. YOU ARE RECRUITED TO BATTLE"
1255 PRINT"FORBIDDEN LAND BY TRI-X"
1260 PRINT"YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD TO WATCH OUT FOR THE"
1265 PRINT"ZAPPER AND TO DESTROY THE ENEMY SHIP"
1270 PRINT"YOU HAVE A FLEET OF AIRY ABOVE YOU AND"
1275 PRINT"IF SHOT DOWN MIGHT COLLIDE INTO YOU AND ALSO CAPTURE THE LETTERS"
1280 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXLUCK!!!!"
1285 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXSTICK IN PORT 2 OR USE THE KEYS"
1290 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXBACKWARDS SHEDOW"
1295 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXFORWARDS SPACES TO FIRE"
1300 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXPRESS 'S' TO START"
1305 GET REF OF RES="S"THENPRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXWHITE" RETURN
1310 GOTO1270
1315 PRINT"XXXXXXXXXXXXXXYOU HAVE SURVIVED YOUR MISSION ELL DONE!"
1320 PRINT"ABOUT HOW YOU MUST CARRY ON YOUR BATTLE"
1325 FORG=0G=1TO8NEXTG GOTOSC

```

Doublets

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EU 20 process

APACHE 2.0™ is proven to great success and
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be via XML language.

Once **BLPA**, the progress takes 10 minutes to set up the specified structures.

points 10-12 You can then EDIT the program and run it again.

POKE **1000,10** can be used to maximize the screen, otherwise you may not be able to see the menu pictures. Simple but

```

18 R=5120 Z=5120
19 B=PEEK($R+27648)
20 FOR I=1 TO
30 D=C11
40 FOR J=1 TO
50 R=I+1, Z=Z+1 IF Z>7678 THEN 170
60 GOTO 19
70 FOR K=99999,253 POKES$D,Z LET Z=Y/250+C100

```

Space Mines

Group Bidders with this program for the automated bid bid.

SPACE MINES is a version of Laser Blaster. You must guide your spaceship through the mines in a safe landing, using the joystick. After three safe landings you get a bonus round, where you can collect as many coins as you can.

You can use the black bags or orange bags if you prefer. Print A or the first section is short, and because of extra dangers such as the black mine Trend may consider.

```

440 PRINT"YOU HIT A KEY WHEN READY"
79 FOR I=128 TO 255 STEP -1 IF I=111 POK 268798,15 POK 268798,15 POK 268798,128+H FOR J=1 TO 48
NEXT J,1
73 POK 268795,8
99 GETCHR IFRH="THEEND"
100 POK 268799,9
118 FOR I=128 TO 255 POK IFRH="THEEND"
119 POK 7105+T,B HEATT
120 DATA 16,24,28,18,225,99,48,16,8,48,44,127,225,225,225,225
126 IFRH 9,8,9,5,8,32,8,16,24,28,125,225,125,16,150,125,98,125,24,24,225,24,62
178 DATA 219,128,64,125,195,201,155,225,8,8,245,245,48,24,24,225,127
200 DATA 8,8,8,8,8,234,234,8,24,48,72,225,18,12,8
209 DATA 8,24,24,68,225,125,225,225,-1,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
235 FOR I=0 TO 7 POK IFRH FOR I=7424+I NEXT I
236 PRINT"THE END GRAPHIC SYMBOLS"
237 PRINT
238 PRINT"1 B BALROG"
239 PRINT
240 PRINT"2 A ZEPHYR SURFACE"
241 PRINT
242 PRINT"3 E REXTRIS (HEARTLESS)"
243 PRINT
244 PRINT"4 C BALROG'S CRAFT"
245 PRINT"5 D SAPHIRES (BEDLAM)"
246 PRINT
247 PRINT"6 E BALROG'S PAD"
248 PRINT
249 PRINT"7 F G MOTHERSHIP"
250 PRINT
251 PRINT"8 I BALRER TOWER"
252 PRINT
253 PRINT"96 YOU HIT A KEY WHEN READY"
257 GETCHR IFRH="THEEND"
318 PRINT"IF POK 268793,726 POK 268793,248
328 PRINT"MANUFACTURING (V/W)
338 GETCHR IFRH="THEEND"
348 IF IFRH="THEEND"PRINT"OF DOTOGO
358 IFRH="H"THENPRINT"OF GOTOGO
368 GOTOGO
378 PRINT"YOU HAVE GUIDED YOUR SHIP DOWN TO THE SURFACE OF THE RED PLUN
ET.
373 PRINT
388 PRINT"YOU HAVE TO KISS THE RIMES AND LAND YOUR CRAFT SAFELY ON UND
ING FRI
393 PRINT
399 PRINT"FOR EACH SUCCESSFUL LANDING YOU GET 10 POINTS,
405 PRINT
406 PRINT"AFTER THREE CONSECUTIVE LANDINGS YOU GET A BONUS TIE OFF.
408 PRINT
410 PRINT"YOU HIT A KEY WHEN READY"
428 GETCHR IFRH="THEEND"
438 PRINT"3"
448 PRINT
445 PRINT"HERE YOU SCORE BY KILLING THE RIMES (10 POINTS PER RIME)*
458 PRINT
455 PRINT"YOU MUST RETURN TO YOUR WAITING MOTHER SHIP TO AVOID LOSING A LI
FE"
468 PRINT
471 PRINT"ALSO IF YOU DRIFT INTO THE LASER RAYS THEN YOU WILL FORGET PERI
SM
478 PRINT
479 PRINT"BEWARE
480 PRINT"YOU HIT A KEY WHEN READY"
489 GETCHR IFRH="THEEND"
500 PRINT"3"
507 PRINT"END"
522 PRINT"END . . LEFT & RIGHT
529 PRINT

```


Send us your *Outcome-based* programs, including a resume — and a printout on plain white paper if possible. Each listing must be accompanied by a typewritten introduction describing the program and explaining how it is constructed. We pay \$10 for each bug-free listing published. We cannot guarantee to return every program submitted, so please keep a copy. If you want us to return your listing, you must include a stamped, addressed envelope. If you have any problems with the programs, please write to the appropriate author, Software File, Communications Network, 18-20 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01652.

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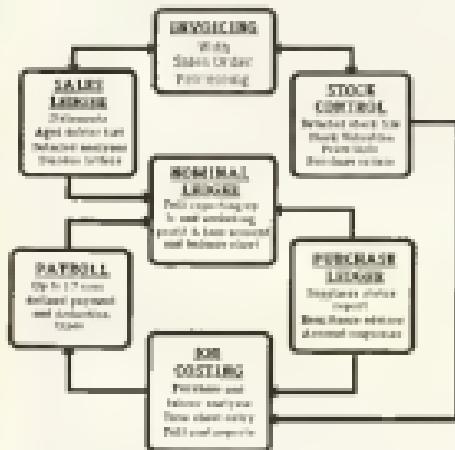
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monitor for just £19.95.

Mind Stretchers?

Book: *Computer Mind Stretchers*

Author: Peter Crowley

Publisher: Hayes

Cost: £1.25

Reviewer: Dylan Rees

This book contains a mixture of games and solitaire — some 60 programs all. There is a split option, a character editor and odd features like Mastermind, Tic-Tac-Toe and Paper.

There is nothing particularly wrong with this book, except that it is now very late. The days when you could put out *Computer Mind Games* programs for your VIC 20 are long gone. More, there are now much more interesting.

Given the flood of computer books over the past year, there is surely little scope for titles which do no more than bundle collections of programs together. There's no excuse.

Indulge what I am doing here, but if you have mastered the manual, don't let that put you off considering this book. It is one of the best I have yet seen from Crowley. Unfortunately of his books, it is well printed and prepared, is a very easy to read and easy to follow, even for an absolute beginner. Unfortunately it does have about two printers errors at each of the 12 chapters, but that shouldn't spoil your enjoyment. Also, the author has a refreshingly sense of humour which shows that he has enjoyed writing the book.

The book has been set out with plenty of example programs, with lots of lead-out for emphasis, and throughout the book large clear print is used. So if you've been scared away by screen fulls of text, this book shouldn't give you any problems.

Somewhat taken you from scratch, things like how to set up your new computer, use of the monitor and keyboard, though to how to make the most of PETSCII, graphics and strings, and also touches on the music disk paragraphs.

The author himself states this is a book for the absolute beginner — well, of course, but I could also be a valuable addition to anyone who has perhaps moved up to a Vic 20. The programs included range from simple adventure programs to all-in and educational games. Considering the price of many books these days, you could do a lot worse than buying this one.

After the arcade

Book: *Working With Your Computer*

Author: David McMillan

Publisher: Computer

Cost: £1.25

Reviewer: Steve Ross

When article goes begin in last their drift, when the thoughts of buying yet another game begin to pall, many would rather turn towards more serious spell games. Perhaps the most common serious use of computers is word processing. For 64 owners, this generally means Page Script, which is Commodore's own word processor for the 64.

In *Working With Your Computer*, David McMillan adopts a straightforward approach, encouraging the reader to start word processing immediately and learn by doing. All the basic commands are here, from inserting and deleting text to mail merge and page set. There is even a sample letter from Mark Carpenter to Sir Elton — David McMillan must be a Delta fan!

This book will be more useful for beginners than for experienced users, but there is something for almost everyone. The only real criticism is that the inclusion of printers and page effects is rather skimpy, but then it is a topic which deserves a book in its own right.

Advanced handbook

Book: *The Advanced Commodore 64 Handbook*

Author: Peter Crowley

Publisher: Hayes

Cost: £1.25

Reviewer: Phil Soper

If you suppose you are an intermediate user of a Vic, who is proficient in BASIC and would like to go further, you have examined *Commodore's*

Primer or *Basic for Commodore 64* but find parts of it too technical. You would probably like to experiment with sound and HQ-16 graphics, to understand Assembly, or understand the Basic Interpreter and to add a few extra commands to BASIC. The trouble is that you have been unable to find a suitable book to cover you.

Look no further! This superb volume is for everything you need. Intended as a companion to the *Commodore 64 Handbook* by the same author, it stands on its own as a small, written, informative and useful volume. For a 64 owner's handbook, it is well worth covering. The power contained within it provides comprehensive guides to the use of disks and printers as a manner for superior to Commodore's own offering. Add to this numerous images of programs, screenshots and tables, and you have a publication which is hard to resist.

This is indeed a book to dip into at random and explore at depth. It is packed with information presented clearly and logically, with several helpful appendices. It would almost be worth £1.25 for the HQ-16 routines alone. My only criticism of the book, which is principally minor, is that compared with the rest of the book, this is a small section. Highly recommended!

Learning with Adventures

Book: *Learning With Adventure Programs*

Author: Robert McMillan

Publisher: Metropolis House

Cost: £1.25

Reviewer: Jeremy Samson

Computer for education is one area almost perfect. While computers are often used in schools, it is usually for administration or computer driven. There are disappointingly few instances where computers are used in English, geography or history.

However, Robert McMillan has set out to show how computers can be used to teach a variety of skills including logic, use of English and map drawing.

Concentrating on four commercially available adventures — *The Hobbit*, *Fathala*, *The Quest* and

Scorpio — Robert McMillan explains how parents and teachers can use them to draw up popular computer programs. For example, "Here is a review of *The Hobbit* for inclusion in a computer magazine."

The book is illustrated with boxes and examples taken from Robert McMillan's original *Adventures*. An extremely interesting and worthwhile book, at a little more than £1.25.



Front cover of *Learning with Adventures* by Robert McMillan

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of 1900+ plus 100 others.

190, 200 for 2010 with Chequers
very effective [because] and July
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of [that]. And [Chequers] I
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back [to] 2010. Prime Minister
[will] now say they're not too far
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Men's 1st Team (Individuals):
Kwame Malaika (Arizona), over 1000
points and 1000+ assists; Austin Rice,
Drew Buggs (UCLA) and 2000+
points and 1000+ assists; and 2000+
points and 1000+ steals.

VII. 10. C. (Continued) 198. *Rana*
Mochuda (code) (Continued from
Part I) 1. *Rana* (Balinese
name) 2. *Rana* (in signa-
ture of Prof. Dr. G. H. M. Engels)
3. *Rana* (in scientific name
of species) 4. *Rana* (in
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Book review of Commodore 64s book One Level Higher. If you simply go read on paper maps like those you'll never make off alone or far. Here's a poster.



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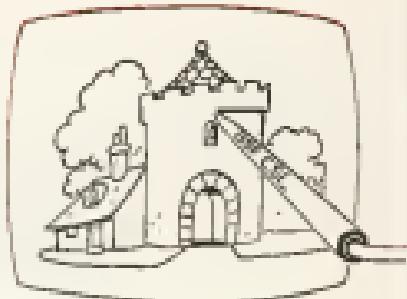


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- Or directly copy the drawing on the screen to the printer! And keep it for ever or send to a friend on a post card!
- Design your own colourful games and characters
- Play the games in the package or use the light pen on your own games developed by programs

GRAPHEDIT is available on disk and tape. Tape version is £19.95 and disk version (recommended) is £24.95



All you IBM/PC/XT/AT disk users **DRAGON** is here at last! Down is the disk monitor you have been waiting for! Well, allow you to:

- Write/execute BASIC programs from the screen.
- Display and edit blocks on the screen.
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- Transfer your programs from tape to disk or disk to disk or even disk to tape! * and more!

DRAGON comes on 5/3.5" or 3/1.44" 360K

Do you love dragons? Are you sick and tired of waiting for your programs to be loaded? Saved from the tape? Then you need a **TORNADO**! Tornado allows you no wait and quickly your Basic machine code programs faster than a Commodore 64 disk drive does! Due to popular demand! Tornado now comes with new and more powerful commands plus extra instructions to assist you in making fast versions of your machine code Basic programs. Tornado is available on tape for C64/64 and 16+ and 32+

Do your friends and Parsons know about that? Do you want to come out of these creatures? Get into those unterrifying programs! Then what are you waiting for, get yourself a **DRAGBREKER**! Read books and let your computer know who is the boss! DRAGBREKER can be eliminated in just one second, no kidding! Included with the diskette is a copy of basic resources software on tape. Now available for any C64/64 or Vic 20.

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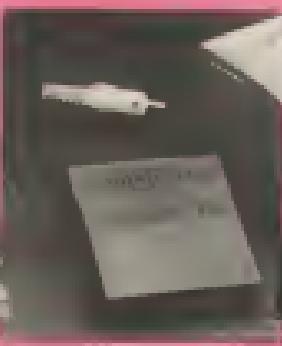
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Eureka!

Win one of ten CURRAH Speech 64 units



SEARCHED the latest publications, in the magazine for the competition sponsored by Esso, the company responsible for the remarkable new multi-adventure *Eureka!*

The presentation will receive CURRAH Speech 64 voice synthesizers, for the *Commodore 64*. This was, selected in last month's *Commodore Magazine*, "word" in four different ways and can

be programmed to read to produce the words you want.

Since the prize is so valuable, the competition is all about words — how many English words of four letters or more can you make from the name **AUTOMOBILE?**

No proper names, places, or abbreviations are allowed. When you've completed your list, fill in the competition

form and post it to the address given. Don't forget to complete the information in age, address and original source in full-blocked letters.

The ten entries who give the longest list of words will win the speech synthesizers.

Small competition rules apply, and all Eureka's decisions is final. Closing date is the last working day of December.

I DISCOVERED WORDS. THEY ARE:

On back page
(if necessary)

ENTER AFTER legend for says it all because

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POST TO: Eureka Competition, Commodore Marketing, 11/12 Elliot Street, London WC2B 3LD



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MR. WIZ

A fast-action arcade-style game. Your aim is to catch the falling bones and throw them into the shop. Features separate screens with fascinating graphics including kangaroos, explosives, penguins, birds, telephones, fork-lift trucks, conveyor belts, lifts and walkways. The high-score table can be saved and loaded from tape, and the program includes a demonstration mode.

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From the author of Party Penguin, Mr. Wiz is a superb arcade type multi-zone game. Create Mr. Wiz around the garden to eat the cherries whilst avoiding the evil gnomes. The gnomes can be killed by dropping apples on them or by throwing the crystal ball. Extra points can be gained by eating the magic mushroom, but beware - this is the home of the gnomes and makes them extremely furious!

(DEMONSTRATION ONLY)

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"**MR. WIZ**" IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR THE BBC MICRO AND RACORN ELECTRON, AND "**WORLD GEOGRAPHY**" IS AVAILABLE FOR THE RACORN ELECTRON. ALL CASSETTES ARE £7.95 INCLUDING VAT AND P&P.



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THE BIG THREE

THREE ESSENTIAL PACKAGES CAN BE YOURS FOR WELL UNDER THREE FIGURES!



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DATABASE

Micro Macpie for the Commodore 64 is probably the most advanced database management system available for any home computer. With Micro Macpie you can create a database system tailored exactly to your own information handling requirements.

With most database systems, you analyse your data through a series of complex queries and reports. Micro Macpie allows you to perform all your calculations on numerical data, print out reports and handle graphics in graphical form. Only Micro Macpie can do all these features.

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- Works with over 1000 disk drives
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- Program Centres: interface for parallel printer option
- Professionally written instruction manual
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Micro Macpie is sold at a sensible price if you bought it for the applications alone! You can have a highly sophisticated database and system for performing various tasks and you'll still be using only a fraction of Micro Macpie's potential. Once you start getting into Micro Macpie's capabilities, you will longer be interested in Commodore User magazine's 'Best Micro Macpie' - the software bargain of the year!

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Micro Swift - the ultimate professional spreadsheet system for the Commodore 64. Using both arithmetic and symbolic functions to around the theme of common models of simple and exponential, for carrying out many useful tasks. If you prefer to see Micro Swift in one or more figures, there are 1000 figures in the system. Applications such as complex number calculations are supported. Micro Swift is unique in that it is a command line program, so it is system generated by the Micro Swift database program. This makes for fast use as well as a wide range of possibilities and combinations. There are no menus, you enter them through your keyboard.

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Micro Swift has three amazing features:

- As fast as 2048 bit matrix
- Variable cell widths
- Split screen facility
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Don't be fooled by the price! Micro Swift gives you features which a host computer is programmed costing many times more. Micro Swift is available in 3.5" or 5.25" formats. Micro Swift Special Edition is in 16 pixels.

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Micro Wordcraft is our new desktop professional word processor. It is a direct descendant of the highly successful document processor package which it was based upon for the original Commodore machines. Small and fast PC and MS-DOS in 100% machine code. Micro Wordcraft goes off-the-shelf after setup, need polarising for the home or business user. It is simple fact that you get all or you pay for less with Microgenetic Professional Series you get what you pay for and need!

Micro Wordcraft is good for all these standard facilities:

- Full document document length up to 9999 lines, 16k, double size justification and nesting
- Full line manipulation, no screen clearing blocks never required, using search and replace, underlining and underlining
- Floating window display controlled by control characters
- Auto and address, file can be created and changed into numbered pages
- Easy changing of borders in paragraphs, compatible with Commodore, pc and MS-DOS formats
- Integral Diskdrive Interface for parallel port or cassettes
- Instantaneous interface for manual control

The name and address, merging capabilities of Micro Wordcraft make it an ideal tool for small business, clubs, societies or hobby groups where there are regular meetings or standard letters. For home use, Micro Wordcraft is offering all the facilities you could ever need, as unique as you can easily afford.

MICROWORDCRAFT

ON DISK ONLY

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The Audiogenic Professional Series represents a price breakthrough for business-orientated software products. With Micro Macpie, Micro Swift, and Micro Wordcraft, the power and convenience of the computerised office can be a reality for all Commodore 64 owners.

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